The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

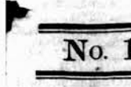
No. 10,368—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

Commencing with the s. s. ROSETTA, leaving Bombay on the 16th June, the Company's Steamers will call at Colombo instead of Point de Galle.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt ..	6th June.
— KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray..	13th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th "
— SURAT	3142	530	A. W. Adamson	27th "
L. NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt ..	4th July.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th "
L. PESHAWUR	3060	600	E. L. Baker ..	18th "
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, HULN, DISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KHEDIVE	3260	600	P. S. Tomlin	2nd June.
ROSETTA	3300	700	A. E. Barlow	16th "
THIBET	2363	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th "
SHANNON	4300	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.

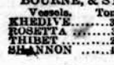
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 20, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. Rs.	500 including wines.	I Class .. Rs.	520 including wines.
II do.....	340 with food.	II do.	350 with food.
III do.....	150	III do.	155

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa,	I Class	Calais Route,	Rs. 95	Brighton Route	Rs. 80
"	" II	do.	do.	70	do. 58
From Naples,	I	do.	do.	145	do. 130
"	" II	do.	do.	105	do. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN

LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. ORION (new) ..	G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

She will perform her passage AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 12½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
s. s. ILLIOS	A. Torcig...	2,000	400	8th July.
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	8th Aug.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said	290 ..	235 ..	121 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. AGLAIA	B. Crillanovich	1,927	400	2nd June.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich.....	1,927	400	2nd July.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

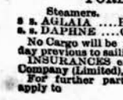
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, May 9th, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.



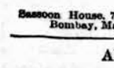
THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	About
BRITANNIA.....	R. Hutchison	2,200	400	9th June.
HISPANIA.....	Jas. Laird	3,380	500	22nd do.
HESPERIA	"	3,387	481	7th July.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	2,395	480	21st do.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th April, 1882. Agents.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. INCHMORNISH, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock. All chafed or damaged Goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners s.s. "Inchmornish."
Bombay, 29th May, 1882.

THE AUSTRALIAN GLACE PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

THIS so-called new Glace System PRESERVES the Photographs, and PREVENTS them from fading or turning into yellow spots. Great pains will be taken to ensure a Life-like Portrait, and of a lasting quality, finished in all the latest styles of the Art. We guarantee to take Photographs equally well in Dull or Rainy Weather as in the Bright Sunshine. B. S. PINCHEE AND SON, No. 7, Military Square Lane, Fort.

B. B. & C. I. R.

GRAIN AND COMMON SEEDS RATE. DELHI AND AGRA TO BOMBAY.

ON and after June 1st and until further notice, but for 3 months certain, the grain and common seeds rate, Delhi to Bombay, will be 13 annas 6 pies per maund and Agra to Bombay 12 annas 6 pies.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer up to 1st proximo at noon (12-30 Madras time) for the supply of 500 tons CADZOW, or other SCOTCH STEAM COAL of good quality; and 500 tons DAVIDSON'S WEST HARTLEY, or other approved STEAM COAL, to be delivered and stacked in the Trustees Coal shed at Malet Bunder not later than the 15th proximo. The rate to include all charges. Preference will be given to coal direct from ship in harbour.

The coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN Mc. MEEKIN, Store-keeper,
Office, Elphinstone Bunder, 25th May, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. PATNA, 1,780 tons, Captain J. Avern, sails on SATURDAY, 10th June, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 22nd July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KILWA, 1,552 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st May, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaipore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on MONDAY, 5th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, [illegible] June, 1882, at [illegible] a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on SATURDAY, 17th, June 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 29th May, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S
SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints " " 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
Californian Apples.....Per tin	0	8
Californian Apricots..... "	1	0
Californian Grapes ..... "	1	0
Californian Peaches ..... "	1	0
Californian Pears..... "	1	0
Californian Plums ..... "	1	0
Californian Greengages ..... "	1	0
Californian Raspberries ..... "	1	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

Original bottles, with measure and directions for use .....Cash Rs. 2-8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

			Rs.	a.
Arrowroot, Finest Bermuda, in 1 lb. tins.	each		1	12
Do. Speed's Kast Indian....	"		0	14
Barley, Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins....	"		0	10
Groats, do. do. do. do.	"		0	10
Baking Powder, Borwick's, large size....	"		0	12
Corn Flour, Brown and Poison's, in packets....	"		0	7
Do. do. do. tins....	"		0	9
Gelatine, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.		0	4
Hard's Infant's Food.....	per packet		0	10
Isinglass, real Russian, fine cut.....	per oz.		0	14
Liebig's Infants' Food, Savory & Moore's.	per tin		0	10
Do. do. do. do.	per doz.		6	12
Maccaroni, the finest, 2 lb. tins	each		1	8
Mellin's Food, for Infants and Invalids..	"		0	14
Do. do. do. large size..	"		1	8
Nestle's Milk Food.....	"		1	2
Oatmeal, best coarse Scotch, in 2 lb. tins..	"		0	8
Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. tins	"		0	8
Rovalenta Arabica, 3s. 6d. tins	"		2	4
Sago, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles ..	"		0	8
Tapioca, best clean white, 2 lb. tins (Genoa)	"		0	10
Vermicelli, finest white, 2 lb. tins.....	"		1	8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
" "	" 250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw ..	" 100	1	12
" "	" 250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw ..	" 100	1	12
" "	" 250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw..	" 100	2	0
" "	" 250	4	0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	" 100	2	8
" "	" 250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	" 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	" 100	2	4
" "	" 250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	" 100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office, and at the book-seller

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that this Company will NOT be RESPONSIBLE during the monsoons for DAMAGE by WET to PIECE-GOODS, TWISTS or other manufactured GOODS that are not dammered or packed in water-proof covering.

Undammered packages will be accepted for conveyance, but they will be booked and carried only at the risk of the senders.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. Free from Fat. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per pot, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

CIGARETTES.

A CHOICE parcel of "Egyptian Beauties" *Bedouins* brand, received by last mail, is offered cheap to close an account.

Per packet of 100, Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S DRY CADIZ SHERRY.

A FINE, pure WINE, full of flavour and agreeably dry. Its superior quality and purity recommends it specially for invalids.

Per dozen Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RAIN-GAUGES.

SIMPLE, without mechanism, accurate, and adapted to the large rainfall of India. The Apparatus complete, Rs. 12.

With full directions for use.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.

MUSCATEL FLAVOUR.
NON-ALCOHOLIC.
SUPPLIED TO ALL THE CLUBS AND PLACES OF REFRESHMENT.

Quenches the desire for Alcoholic Stimulants.

Dozen Rs. 2-8. Two dozen and case Rs. 5-6.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PARISIAN HAIR-DOUCHE,

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from scurf and dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HAMILTON & CO.—Watches of every description, suitable for presentation.

HAMILTON & CO.—The Railway Guard Watch, full size, in silver and German-silver case. Rs. 66 and Rs. 55 each.

HAMILTON & CO.—Albert, Victoria, and Guard Chains. A very large stock of pretty patterns to select from.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gold Neck-chain, Necklaces, Bunds, &c., set with pearls, all gold with ornamentation, new and fashionable patterns.

HAMILTON & CO.—Lockets, all gold, engraved or set with gems. A large and varied stock.

HAMILTON & CO.—Bracelets, all gold, plain or with raised gold ornamentation, gem, Bracelets set with diamonds, pearls, turquoise, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gold sets of Brooch, Bracelets, Earrings in plain gold, or set with gems.

HAMILTON & Co.—Brooches and Earrings in plain gold or set with gems. A lot of very pretty, fashionable and neat pattern.

HAMILTON & Co.—Ear-buttons or Solitaires in plain gold or with ornamentation, or set with pearls, corals, diamonds, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Ladies' Gem-rings set with diamonds, rubies, pearls, emeralds, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Ladies' gold Guards or Keepers. Engraved strap and buckle, Mizpah, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gent's gold Signets, Rings, Scarf-pins and rings, Studs, Sleeve-links, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gold and Silver Pencil-case, a great variety of all the latest novelties.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gold Crosses, plain or set with gems, "Mizpah" enamelled, &c.

HAMILTON & CO.—Gold Seals, Keys, Charms and other appendages for the watch chain.

HAMILTON & CO.—Jet Jewellery, a very large assortment of real Whitby Jet. Necklets, Bracelets, Studs, &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY,
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK.

MUSIC BY THE MAIL.

ENGLISH SONGS.

		s.	d.
Nearer unto Thee.....	Thorpe Pede	4	0
A Daisy Song.....	A. Scott Gatty	4	0
All in All.....	F. H. Cowen	4	0
Four Flowers.....	C. Pinsuti	4	0
England	Thorpe Pede	4	0
Dear Aunt Jane.....	A. S. Gatty.....	4	0
Doubting or Dreaming...	A. G. Thomas	4	0
Because I Do.....	J. L. Molloy	4	0
For Ever and for Ever....	Paolo Tosti.....	4	0
All that Glitters.....	J. L. Roeckel.....	4	0

ITALIAN VOCAL.

M'Annasti mai ?	Doria	2	6
Idillio.....	S. Noli	2	6
Ben Rammento.....	A. Guarneri	2	6
Canto di Vergine.....	J. Logheder	4	0
Addio.....	V. de Michelis	2	6
Un bacio dato non è mai perduto !.....	V. de Michelis	2	0
Al raggio de Luna.....	P. Dipietro	3	0
Ave Maris Stella.....	J. Spontrino	2	6

PIANOFORTE.

Cymbeline	W. Smallwood	3	0
Summer Twilight.....	Do.	3	0
Ballade du Page.....	Ch. Nenstedt	4	0
Fete des Papillons ...	Do.	4	0
J. Masnadieri.....	J. Leybach	5	0
Scherzo Pianistico.....	P. Manica	4	0
L'Angellin	C. Morley.....	3	0

Music Catalogue free by Post.

Prices quoted in shillings, charged at 6 annas per shilling, for cash with order.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
170 0	BORDEAUX	... 170 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.

BRANDY EXPORTED FROM COGNAC FOR THE YEAR 1881.

VIA CHARANTE AND ST. NAZAIRE.

	Gallons.
HENNESSY & Co.	608,786
BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.	270,425
BOUYER GUILLET & Co...	264,152
MARTELL & Co.	241,486
SUNDRY OTHER SHIPPERS	2,523,207

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY, CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

B O M B A Y C A S H B A Z A A R

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

ESTABLISHED 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE SELL FOR PROMPT CASH ONLY.

Our Goods are marked at a rate of profit usual on WHOLESALE TRANSACTIONS.

WE KEEP NO BOOKS.

Our scale of charge is regulated for Customers who, NOT requiring CREDIT themselves, are disinclined to pay for those who do require credit, and for others who do not pay at all.

Catalogues of every Department now ready.

THE BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR

is painted Red, White, and Blue, and the address is

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.

Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S German silver keyless crystal-faced watches with superior full-jewelled lever movement, that will stand riding and a great deal of rough usage.

Rs. 30, Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver crystal case lever watch in stout sterling silver case.

Nett Rs. 42.
With Keyless action,
Nett Rs. 58.
Two years guarantee.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S celebrated Campaign watch, so favorably known by almost every officer in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 Cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.

Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

GOLD WATCHES from Rs. 60 to Rs. 400.

Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

POONA. **C. MARCKS & CO.,** BOMBAY

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA,
ENSURING EASE, COMFORT, AND VENTILATION.

	Inches long.			Price
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, a useful garment	46	48	50	Rs. 10 0
	52	54	56	" 12 0
Fine Drab Nainsook, very Light and Durable	46	48	50	" 12 8
	52	54	56	" 15 0
"The Deluge Wrapper," Fine Drab Cashmere, Double Texture, with Velvet Collar. The best Waterproof made; will resist for hours the heaviest rain, cannot stick, melt, or tear	46	48	50	" 30 0
	52	54	56	" 32 0
The Cape Ventilating Coat, fine Drab Lytton Cloth, elegant, durable, and very light, giving thorough ventilation	46	48	50	" 20 0
	52	54	56	" 22 0
"The Ulster," Fine Drab Nainsook, double texture		50	52	" 25 0
		54	56	" 28 0
"The Ulster" Stout Drab Twilled Cosmo Cloth, lined with thin woolen plaid, very useful for driving		54	56	" 28 0
The Regulation Military Cloak, Fine Blue Princetta Cloth, Double Texture	46	48	50	" 38 0
	54	&	56	" 42 0
The Horse Guards Regulation Military Cloak, Best Blue Cashmere, Double Texture	48	50	52	" 48 0
	54		56	" 52 0
Drab Waterproof Helmets				" 5 0
Drab Waterproof Leggings, per pair				" 5 0
Waterproof Rugs or Driving Aprons				each Rs. 12-8, 15, " 20 0
Waterproof Sheeting, 72 inches wide, per yard				" 7 0
Brass Eyelets, fitted, at per dozen				" 3 0

CASH DISCOUNT.—Two annas in the rupee also allowed on V. P. P. Parcels.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE ABOVE POSTED ON APPLICATION.

HOAR & CO., 13, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICE of the COMMISSIONER of POLICE will MOVE from the old premises at Mazagon to the NEW POLICE QUARTERS at Byculla, next compound to the Jewish Synagogue, on the 31st May, 1882.

FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 30th May, 1882.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LAMPERTS are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the steamer, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, PAY FREIGHT, if any, at the office of the undersigned, and take the DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Prince's Dock. Any claims for shortages, &c., should be preferred before the departure of the steamer, and no claims will be admitted and paid unless they are countersigned by the Captain.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, S.S. Lamperts.
Bombay, 30th May, 1882.

MADON'S
BETEL-NUT
OR
SUPAREE-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

A THOROUGH CLEANER of Teeth and Gums, possessing all the Tonic Astringent Properties of preserving and beautifying the Teeth, imparting a sense of purity by correcting the unpleasant effects of decay or offensive breath.

Per pot, As. 14.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENUINE DALMATIAN
INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects. It is superior to any other preparation sold as "Insect Destroying Powder."

Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. Cooper & Co., Booksellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATSON'S HOTEL,
Bombay, 28th April, 1882.

Messrs. M. H. MAJU and Co.

DEAR SIRS,—During my short stay in Bombay I have had very good reason to suspect that certain unscrupulous persons in this town and the Presidency towns are selling as MONSIMBUL TEAS others, which, though similar in appearance, have no comparison thereto in quality.

With reference to the present manufacturing SEASON the prospects at MONSIMBUL are good. A CONSIGNMENT of 6,000 lbs. Tea will most probably be despatched to you next month. The other consignments will be sent off as soon as possible.

COLONEL HAWES will most likely reside at Monsimbul this year.

Yours faithfully,
E. F. LANGDALE, Manager.

We are sole Agents in India for Colonel Hawes' Mousimbul Tea Estate. Price lists on application.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
22, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

H. A. GEYER, 6, Elphin.-Circle, Bombay.—All our Sewing-machines are guaranteed to be the simplest, most durable and lightest running. Are made of the very best material, workmanship, and finish. They have all the most practicable and latest improvements, and are warranted for twelve months. Send for illustrated catalogue.

NO SEWING MACHINE has ever equalled the high excellency of Singer's Sewing-machines. Beware of imitation machines sold under various names by other shopkeepers. All information and illustrated catalogues post free. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HAMILTON'S HOTEL.—A bungalow to accommodate a married couple or two bachelors, and a small bungalow for a bachelor, will be available from 1st June.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

JUST received, a few travelling Bath-Tubs, with padlock and key, leather strap and inner wicker basket, 2 sizes, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 each.—J. NEUBERG.

TAYLOR'S COLABA HOTEL.—Cheap accommodation now available for the monsoon.

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER. Apply M. RENNARD, Chemist, 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WANTED, a light, easy-going, second-hand PONY CART for 13·3 pony. Must be in first-rate order and moderate. Address H. E. PASSY, 26th N. I., Pinto's Hotel, Matheran.

NOTIC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

In the absence of commercial telegrams from home owing to the Whitsuntide holidays, the main features of business here present no important change. The Egyptian crisis is still a source of anxiety to some extent, but the general opinion continues to prevail that a settlement will be arranged without an appeal to force, and certainly without the safety of the Canal being endangered.

Exchange to-day has ruled very quiet. Only a moderate amount of business has been done, and the tendency has been, if anything, the turn easier. We do not reduce our quotations, but there has been an evident anxiety to buy on the part of the banks, and a large line of favourite paper might have brought out a lower rate. As things are at present, however, there are not many new bills making, and unless some outside influence intervenes, the probability is we shall see a further downward movement, notwithstanding the efforts of Government to the contrary. We quote at the close :—

Bank Bills on demand		Rs. 8¾ per	Rupee
Do. telegraphic		Rs. 8 1-16d.	,,
Do. 4 months' sight		Rs. 8 1/ to 9-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,, ,,	Rs. 8 11-32d.	,,
Documents	3 ,, ,,	Rs. 8¾d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	2 14½	,,

On Calcutta we call demand 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount; but sellers at both.

For Government Paper a very dull feeling prevails. The position of things in Egypt checks anything of a speculative character, and until this weight is removed from the market there can be little hope of an improvement. We call Fours Rs. 101 13-16, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 108¾.

Shares generally are firm. The influences which, but for the Egyptian question, would operate in favour of paper are equally in favour of shares, with the probability that anything happening to the Canal would be rather for the benefit of our chief local industries than the reverse. Spinning and Weaving Companies, in most cases, are Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 higher, and firm at the improvement. Fort Press shares are Rs. 50 higher, Colaba Land Company better by Rs. 10.

Cotton has been quiet in the extreme, and there is no change in values to note. With no news from either Liverpool or New York, added to people having been taken up by mail work, buyers have had no inducement to operate freely, whilst sellers on the other hand, do not appear anxious to press sales, notwithstanding the continued heavy receipts. We call current quotations :—

Dholleras, Good	Rs. 192 to 194 per candy
Oomras ,, ,,	194 to 197 ,,
Sawginned Dharwar, Good ,,	208 to 209 ,,
Westerns ,, ,,	183 ,,

Linseed is decidedly easier in tone, and prices may be quoted one anna lower, say Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 5-9 per cwt.

Wheat is quiet at previous values, No. 1 Soft White standing at Rs. 33 per candy.

Freights are very dull. By Canal for Liverpool the market is weak at 30s. and by Cape at 42s. 6d. to 45s. for wood and 47s. 6d. for iron vessels. Two or three additional steamers are in the market, and with the contraction now going on in exports, they will have to accept very low figures to find employment.

Imports all round are very dull. Piece-goods meet no better inquiry, and Metals are barely steady, whilst in Coals business for the time being is quite at a stand-still.

Local Yarns latterly have been in rather better request, and values are quite ¼ anna per lb. up from the lowest point.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	787½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	160	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	96

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*8
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 30	805
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	230

* For distribution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd.
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	57-5	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 shares.	..	£18	196-3-15	do	345

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Pareli S. & W. Co. Ltd.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Angio-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	137
New issue	..	100	50	..	89
Akrai Manufacturing Company	1,000	5.0	500	30 p. s	530
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	750
Bhowanagar Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	825
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	925
Centra India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	695
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	850
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	575
Empress S. & W. Co.	750	500	all	Rs. 25	680
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	640
Golaa Bales S. Co.	600	100	100	20	350
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,010
Hydraad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,075
Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	620
Jowrai Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 75	900
Khandesish	750	1,000	1,000	30	930
Kasiao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	935
Madras United	750	1,000	1,000	100 p. s	2.0 0
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	810
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 8	1,305
Meyer Spinning Co.	5,000	250	all	15 p. s	235
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,220
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	810
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	915
Oriental	4,000	625	62.5	Rs. 50	6.5
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	325
Sassoon S. & W.	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,375
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,190
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	5/	930
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	905
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	915
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	910

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	900
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	..	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	4.0
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,150
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	475 / 575
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	505
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	57 / 1,0.0
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	
Dholera P. & G. Co.	500	300	..	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,175
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	200 p.s.	2,900
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p.s.	565
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	545
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	15 p. s.	345
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	260
Prince of W. Press	120	.....	1,500	23	2,200
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	0	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.	450	0	a	50	615

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	420
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	150 / 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,575
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	99
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	30	425
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 t	12
Oriental Goverament Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,100
Ripon Gold Mining Co, Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	23
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	63
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	1,010
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Kate, 1,250 tons, Captain W. Jefferies, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Deer Hill, 1,118 tons, Captain E. W. Crisp, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

The steamer St. Bernard, 1,447 tons, Captain G. Davey, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

The steamer Netley Abbey, 1,113 tons, Captain R. Mills, sailed yesterday for Port Said with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain S. Calder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg.-Major Creesy, Mr. Carreth, and 23 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. F. Coble, Mr. E. Sawyer, Mr. F. C. Crawford, Surg.-Major Mackenzie, four natives, and 134 deck.

The steamer Kathleen, 1,041 tons, Captain J. Elders, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Cardiff (27th April) with a cargo of 1,148 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

The steamer Harvest, 881 tons, Captain T. Cousins arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Cardiff (27th April) with a cargo of 1,176 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Marshall.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Kathleen (s)	Elders	Cardiff, April 27.
30	Pearl (s)	Kaffin	Carwar, May 27.
	Neera (s)	Nacoda	Bhownugur, May 29.
	Clan Ranald (s)	Alexander-son	Port Natal, Mar. 8.
	Harvest (s)	Cousins	Cardiff, April 27.
	Chanda (s)	Russell	Calcutta, May 5.
	Euphrates (s)	Calder	Bussorah, May 17.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Deer Hill (s)	Crisp	Amsterdam.
	Netley Abbey (s)	Mills	Port Said.
	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	Trieste, &c.
	St. Bernard (s)	Davey	Antwerp.
	Kate (s)	Jeffries	Dunkirk.
	Punjab (s)	Davison	Bussorah, &c.
	Sultana (s)	Ferguson	Havre.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Swiftsure, to Marseilles.
Steamer Calcutta, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Avoca, to China, &c.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Carwar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May
27 Bancoora (s)..... Bombay.
28 Huzara (s)..... Calcutta.
28 Nepaul (s)..... London.

DEPARTURES.

28, S. S. Bancoora, to Calcutta and Northern Ports.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Operculum, ss. Thompson, from Hodeida.
May 9 Abokh, ss. Vigot, from Abokh.
12 Uppingham, ss, Newcomb, from Cardiff.
13 Bisson, F. G. Boat, ss, from Abokh.
14 Chibin, ss, Hadry, from Hodeida.
15 Ettoreileramosca, I. G. St. Caramagna, from
16 Amberwitch, I G. ss, Hewett, from Perim. [Assab
16 Nepaul, ss, Wyatt, from London.
16 Bokhara, ss, Reeves, from Venice.
17 Mayfield, ss, Miller, from Akyab.
17 City of Calcutta, ss, McLean, from Calcutta.
17 Agiaja, ss, Crillnovich, from Trieste.
17 Marina, ss, Sanderson, from London.
17 Palm, ss, Buck, from Calingaptam.
18 Governor, ss, Valient, from Calcutta.
18 Medea, ss, Cillovich, from Trieste.
18 Manora, ss, Cosens, from Calcutta.
18 Clyde, ss, Edmond, from Bombay.
19 Nyanza, ss, Schwdler, from Zanzibar.
19 Bruat F. G. Boat, ss, —— to Abokh.
19 Acacia, ss, McCaskell, from Bombay.
19 Arago, ss, Jones, from Jeddah.
20 Drenthe, ss, Klein, from Rotterdam.
21 Lancaster, ss, Steves, from Bombay.
21 Chibin, ss, Hadry, from Berbarah.
21 Peer of the Realm, ss, Grieves, from Bombay
21 King Arthur, ss, Doert, from Bombay.
21 Inchborva, ss, Griffiths, from Rangoon.
21 Sirocco, ss, Read, from Marseilles.
21 Nuphar, ss, Brooks, from Kurrachee.
22 Habicht, G. G. Boat, ss, Khun, from Adelaide.
23 Marco Ant Colonna It. G. B. Puliga, from Assab.

DEPARTURES.

16 Bisson, F. G. Boat, ss, ——to Toulon.
16 Chibin, ss, Hadry, to Berbara.
16 Nepaul, ss, Wyatt, to Calcutta.
17 Bokhara, ss, Reeves, to Bombay.
17 Mayfield, ss, Millier, to Malta F. O.
17 City of Calcutta, ss, McLean, to London.
18 Agiaja, ss, Crillinovich, to Bombay.
18 Palm, ss, Buck, to London.
18 Governor, ss, Valient, to London.
18 Medea, ss, Cillovich, to Trieste.
18 Manora, ss, Cosens, to London.
19 Clyde, ss, Edmond, to London.
19 Operculum, ss, Thompson, to Hodeidah.
19 Marima, ss, Sanderson, to Persian Gulf.
19 Nyanza, ss, Schwdler, to London.
19 Bruat F. G. Boat, ss, —— to Abokh.
19 Acacia, ss, McCaskell, to Dunkerk.
19 Arago, ss, Jones, to Bombay.
20 Uppingham, ss, Newcomb, to Cocanada.
20 Ettoreileramosca, I. G. St. Caramagna, to Assab.
20 Drenthe, ss, Klein, to Batavia.
21 Lancaster, ss, Steves, to Dunkirk.
21 Peer of the Realm, ss, Grieves, to Leith.
21 King Arthur, ss, Doers, to Jeddah.
21 Inchborva, ss, Griffiths, to Liverpool.
21 Sirocco, ss, Read, to Calcutta.
22 Amberwitch, I. G. ss, Hewett, to Muccala.
22 Nuphar, ss, Brooks, to Marseilles.
23 Habicht G. G. Boat, ss, Khun, to Kiel.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
Oliveto, ss, Gordon, from Cardiff.
Chibin, ss, Hadry, from Berbarah.
Marco AntColonna, It. G. B. Puliga, from Assab.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 30.

FROM GLASGOW.

India (s)—8 cases clocks, The Agra Bank.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Inchmornish (s)—50 cases copper sheets and 50 cases yellow metal sheets, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 122 cases glassware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.
Tuscany (s)—10 cases tobacco, Geo. Jenning and Co; 375 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 12 hogsheads claret, The Byculla Club; 80 bundles iron buckets and 100 kegs iron wire nails, Abdoolcadur Rabutbhoy.
Britannia (s)—14 crates earthenware, Jaffer Somjee; 29 cases sundries, Essoofally Edramjee.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—2 cases glassware, Punnett and Co.
Sumtra (s)—5 cases soap, The Agra Bank.
Gwalior (s)—5 puncheons brandy, Pestonjee and Co.
Clan Maclean (s)—9 packages medicine, B. S. Madon and Co.
Patna (s)—5 cases playing cards, Volkart Brothers,

FROM VENICE.

Bokhara (s)—15 cases beads, Abdoolally Ahmedjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aglaia (s)—130 cases beer and 50 cases carliowitz, Treacher and Co.
Bokhara (s)—7 cases glassware, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—67 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kenyon—600 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 59 bales. cotton and 44 bales wool, Pelly and Co.
Calcutta—250 bale cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
A. Yates—1,125 cwts olibanum and 203 cwts gum, Suriff Salamahamed; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 800 cwts myrabolams, Soondercass Dossa.
Corinth (s)—400 cwts myrabolams, Veerjee Valjee; 23 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolsidas and Co; 129 bales cotton, Nursey Khuttow; 139 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee.
President Garfield (s)—470 cwts myrabollams, Thackersey Soonderdass; 1,3004 cwts myrabollams, Khimjee Loodha and Co; 263 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 272 bales cotton, Shewjee Dhurrumsey; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 92 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal.
Clan Maclean (s)—100 bales cotton, Runchordlal Girdhurlal 50 bales rags, Soondercas Kessowjee; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gadjum and Co. 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 168 bales cotton, Veerchund Curumchund; 35 bales cotton, Amerchund Lalljee; 34 bales wool, Rayjee Amerchund.
Tuscany (s)—2,000 cwts wheat and 400 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co.
Carlisle—54 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 bales cotton, John Marshall.

FOR LONDON.

Linhe (s)—210 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 55 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.
Lalcham (s)—100 bales cotton and 4,00 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 35 bales hides and skins, Peerbhoy Damjee; 20 bales hides, Nathia Essa; 355 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 50 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 132 cwts olibanum, Mahomed Corjee; 256 cwts olibanum, Allymahamed Hassun; 20 cwts horns, Chand Mahamed and Peerbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kate (s)—15,400 cwts linseed, John Marshall.

FOR HULL.

Kt. of St Patrick (s)—12,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co

FOR PORT SAID.

Netby Abbey (s)—3,000 cwts wheat, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Clifton—328 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Dominion—108 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 150 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.
Marathoon—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Adriondeck (s)—32 bales cott n waste, John Marshall; 4,00 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 108 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.
Clintonia (s)—330 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Linnie Burriel—70 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 700 bale cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg Sulzer and Co.
Catanian (s)—200 cwts horns, L. Singer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Joseph Arbih (s)—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 200 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 800 cwts wheat, Lang, Co; Moir and Co.
Kashgar (s)—60 bales hides and 459 bags pepper, (the P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Joseph Arabi (s)—54 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Lovaine (s)—100 bales cotton, R. Lupi and Co.
Bokhara (s)—100 bales cotton. Sigg Sulzer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mayo (s)—350 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.
Sumatra (s)—4994 cwts teel seed, Peel, Cassels and Co; 42 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, E. Spinner and; 300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra (s)—10 cases Indian tea, Rubattino S. N. Co.
Aivah (s)—300 cwts mowra flower, E. Spinner and Co.
Cairne (s)—7,200 cwts wheat. Lang, Moir and Co.
Ramieh (s)—1,801 bales cotton, 2,166 cwts wheat, and 495 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara (s)—2 cwts cardamoms, M. S. Nimajee; 19 bundles silk, David Sassoon and Co; 17 bundles silk, Hajee Zanal Abedin.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kilna (s)—66 bales cotton, Ramgopal Foolchund; 284 bales cotton, Ramjeedas Luchmondas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bangalore (s)—100 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 25 bales twist Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 50 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 67 bales cotton, Framjee Hormusjee Mehta; 85 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 109 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 31 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.
Aglaia (s)—159 cwts Sandalwood roots, Framjee Eduljee; 2 pots sandalwood oil, F. Moosabhoy; 90 bales cotton, shhriram shewdutry; 92 bales cottoa, Khetsidas Jurmukhroy; 100 bales twist W. und A. Graham and Co; 250 bales twist, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Aglaia (s)—1,072 cwts myrabollams, Goculdas Jettance.

MAY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Carlisle—298½ cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.
Kenyon—500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Alexander Yeats—1,00 cwts myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 75 cwts olibanum, Ally Mahamed Hassum; 125 bales cotton, Govindjee Madhowjee; 250 bales cott n, Jairam Sewjee.
Corinth (s)—55 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee.
Clan Maclean (s)—400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 221 bales cotton waste, Tokersee Jewraj; 99 bales cotton waste, Mudon Bhimjee; 52 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 150 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 50 bales wool, Runchondass Moonanjee; 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 222½ cwts myrabolams, Soonderdass Dossa; 250 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton. Shewjee Dhurmsee; 437½ cwts myrabolams, Soonderdass Dossa.
Tuscany (s)—46 bales wool, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 250 cwts coir yarn, Jewandass Vulubdass.

FOR LONDON.

Linhope (s)—10,000½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co; 500 cwts gall and 300 cwts rapeseed, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed Wallace and Co; 155 cwts coir yarn, Jaitha Ganjee.
Lalcham (s)—620 cwts linseed, Dewjee Jaiwat; 8 bales hides, Bhimjee Sajun; 112 bales hides and skins, Ewart, Lathan and Co; 5 bales hides and skins, Esmail Peerdina; 200 bales cotton, Killick; Nixon and Co; 260 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 22½ cwts oilbanume Allana Munjee; 5 cases fishmaws and 3 cases tortois, shell, L. Tarmahamed; 30 boxes aloes socotra, Ruzubally Allyruza.

FOR HAVRE.

Liscard (s)—2,100 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Teviot (s)—15 bags coffee, Hinde and Co; 416½ cwts rapeseed, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Adirondeck (s) 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Clifton—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Dominion—400 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Joseph Arbib (s)—650 cwts myrabolams, L. Singer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lovaine (s)—130 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co; 50 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co.
Bokhara (s)—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Joseph Arbib (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Alvah (s)—1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Ramieh (s)—41,000 cwts wheat and 7,500 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,350 cwts gingellyseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra (s)—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Sumatra (s)—75 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bangalore (s)—40 cwts gum, Goverdhundass Nurseedass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bangalore (s)—381 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 12 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Vulubdass Manchund; 73 cwts linseed, Tyebally Jaffarbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kilwa (s)—90 bales cotton. Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 200 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 29TH MAY, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·717
Temperature of the Air	86·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·1
Dew Point	77·8
Relative humidity of Air	·750
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	90·7
Minimum do. (read at 10 a. m.)	82·0
General Direction of Wind	NW., W., WSW., WNW., NW, WNW., NW., W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	283

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

Shurick, Lieut., Prince Albert's L. I., from leave, from England.
Kennedy, Lieut., Prince of Wales O. Y., on duty, from England.
Hamilton, Capt., G. Highlanders, on duty, from England.
Clements, Capt., S. W. Borderers, on duty, from England.
Norman, Major, R. W. Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Orred, Capt., L. Fusiliers, on duty, from England.
Burton, Lieut., Prince Alberts L. I., on duty, from England.
Walker, Lieut.-Col., 17th Bengal N. I., on duty, from England.
Kelly-Kenny, Lieut.-Col., W. Surrey, on duty, from England.

Coussmaker, Major, 19th Bombay N. I., from leave, from England.
Chapman, Lieut., 25th Bombay, N, L. I., from leave, from England.
Sievwright, Capt., 30th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Belgaum.

MAY 30.

Mackenzie, Surg.-Major, on duty, from Rutnaghery.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 29.

Bayle, Capt., R. I. Fusiliers, to jain, to Belgaum.

MAY 30.

Chapman, Lieut., 25th Bombay N. L. I., from leave, to Bhooj.
Auckerill, Lieut., 2nd Belooches, on duty, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. Hewett, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 31.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Headquarters on Thursday next, the 1st June, at 6-30 p. m. (Madras time).

Members who have not yet returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so as soon as possible, as the inspection by the Chief Civil Master Armourer takes place on Monday, 5th June, 1882.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 27.)

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Estabt. :—

Mr. D. Fraser, Agent at Dacca, has been appointed to act as Agent at Hyderabad, vice Mr. W. E. Carbery, who has been granted leave to Europe.

Mr. A. M. Lindsay, Agent at Akyab, has been appointed to act as Agent at Dacca, vice Mr. D. Fraser.

Mr. F. M. Young, Acct., Moulmein, has been appointed to act as Agent at Akyab, vice Mr. A. M. Lindsay.

Major J. Burne. Offg. Pol. Asst., 2nd Class, 2nd Asst. Agent. Gov.-Genl. for Central India, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 15th May.

Lieut. W. A. B. Dennys, of the Bhopal Bn., is granted two months' privilege leave from 19th June to the 18th Aug.

Major R. G. E. Dalrymple and Lieut T. C. Pears respectively, made over and received charge of the offices of the Banswara and Pertabgarh Assty. and the Moghia Supdcy. on the 5th May.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Boileau, Comdt. Merwara Bn., availed himself on the 10th May of the privilege leave granted hin. 1st May.

Surgn-Major J. P. Stratton, M. D., and Lieut.-Col. C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., respectively, made over and received charge of the Meywar Pol. Regency on 15th May.

Mr. T. Harris, B. A., Head Master, Ajmir Govt. College, is appointed to officiate as Principal, Govt. College., Ajmir, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmir, Merwara, with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Mr. F. L. Reid, on privilege leave.

Babu Syam Sunder Lall, B. A., 2nd Master, Ajmir Govt. College, is appointed to officiate as Head Master, with effect from the date of receiving charge, vice Mr. Harris.

Major J. H. Newman, Civil Surg., Ajmir, is granted thirty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st June or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Surg. J. S. Dill assumed charge of the Mercara Jail, Civil Station, from Surg. McKee on the 17th Feb.

Capt. S. J. Lambert, R.E., Asst. Engr, 1st Grade, reported his arrival at Fort William on the 4th May and took over charge of the Fort William Division, Military Works, from Major F. F. Cotton, R.E., Ex. Engr, 1st Grade, on the 10th May.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

February 15 1882.

GRAEFENBERG
MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, New York.

Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

Respectfully announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his numerous and invaluable instruments to suit the eyesight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles and Frames is well known throughout India, and his practice of upwards of forty years, combined with a thorough knowledge of the theory of his profession, have given him the skill required to detect the peculiarities of vision, and then to provide the proper glasses to remedy them.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application at Messrs. MARCKS and Co. It contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of which have been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had, however, failed to suit the eyesight

Outstation orders punctually attended to.

Test-types sent on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the FloralFountain, next to *BombayGazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Pr

TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

THE CANAL SUPPOSED TO BE SAFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUEZ, MONDAY, 10-30 P.M.

Affairs are very unsettled, and are becoming more critical every day.

The presence of the Anglo-French squadrons at Alexandria is quite ineffective.

A Turkish Commission sent by the Sultan is expected to arrive on Thursday, the Porte being apparently resolved to intervene.

The Canal is believed to be in no danger.

THE REPORTED ILL-TREATMENT OF ARMENIANS AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 30.

Mandalay advices to 22nd May, in the *Rangoon Times*, confirm the recent reports of cruelties to Armenians. A palace eunuch was also flogged to death on account of being concerned with the Armenians in communication to the Burmese prince in Calcutta.

Nine Armenian and other ladies, including two nuns, were made to take fresh oaths of allegiance to the Queen before an image of Gaudama, and after the ceremony each was presented with a ring.

THE BURMESE NEGOTIATIONS AT SIMLA.

Daily telegrams by special code to insure secrecy pass between Mandalay and Simla.

TERRIBLE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

The *Englishman* has received from an eye-witness an appalling account of the outbreak of cholera at Mozufferpore. He states that on the 8th May the Gunduk river, which is the chief if not the only source of water supply to the district, was flooded by rains higher up, and carried with it a large quantity of filth, which materially tainted the water. Cholera immediately appeared, not at first in a virulent form, but sufficiently decided to alarm the people. The bodies of those who died, instead of being buraed or buried, were thrown into the river, thus doubly polluting the water supply. All the way from Mozufferpore, going south-east, to Somastipar, large numbers of dead bodies are lying by the way. Sometimes whole families are grouped together dead by the roadside. The bodies are being taken away in cart-loads.

REDUCTIONS IN THE CALCUTTA CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The reductions in several departments of the Calcutta Custom-House have been completed, resulting in a decrease of a little more than one-third of the whole establishment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE PORTE AND EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 29.

The British and French Ambassadors here have presented a note to the Porte, requesting that the Sultan should summon Arabi Pasha and his associates to Constantinople.

The Turkish ironclads are coaling preparatory to going to Egypt.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS FOR RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 29.

The coronation of the Czar has been postponed until next May. In the meantime, three Commissions have been appointed for the purpose of drafting a scheme for representative institutions.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 30.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, NIGHT, MAY 29.

At 10 p.m .. .. 83·3

TUESDAY, MAY 30.

" 6 a.m. .. .. 82·5
" 10 a.m. .. .. 88·5
" 2 p.m. .. .. 90·0
" 4 p.m. .. .. 89·4

The missing steamer Clan Ranald, long overdue in Calcutta from Natal, turned up in Bombay harbour on Monday night in tow of the s.s. Harvest. The s.s. Khiva had reported her to England from Aden, she having spoken her on the 21st instant; so that she was expected in Bombay. She left Natal on the 8th March, and proceeded all right on her voyage through the Mozambique channel, being in ballast, until the 19th, when, off the Seychelles, she lost her propeller. With an unmanageable vessel, Captain Alexanderson's first concern was to get clear of the islands, on to which currents were running him; and thereafter he got everything in readiness by tipping the steamer, &c., to ship his spare propeller. Owing to some damage to the shaft this was impossible, so he retrimmed the ship and made sail for Bombay, speaking first the Khiva as above, and on the 28th instant the s.s. Harvest, 170 miles from Bombay, with which latter steamer an agreement for towage to Bombay was made. The steamer has sustained no other injury.

H. H. MAHARAAH HOLKAR, of Indore, is on his way to Simla, where he will remain for several weeks.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR SALAR JUNG is due at Allahabad to-day, and was expected to stay there for a day.

WE are glad to hear that Mr. Jones-Bateman, who was badly wounded at Bahraitch by a tigress some days ago, has rallied from the shock, and is now expected to recover.

SIR WILLIAM HEWETT was entertained at dinner on the 3rd inst. by the members of the Empire Club, before leaving England to assume the command of the East India Station.

WE take the following paragraph from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—Lieut.-Colonel E. S. Rivett-Carnac, of the 11th Hussars, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, has been given, it is said, the option of either throwing up his present appointment and returning to his regiment—the command of which he would obtain in May, 1886, but exercise for only 12 months—or retaining his appointment, and going on half pay. Colonel Rivett-Carnac was appointed Military Secretary to General Hardinge on the 25th June, 1881—the date of the Royal Warrant, which does not allow regimental Lieutenant-Colonels to hold staff appointments unless they retire to half pay. The Warrant, however, though dated 25th June, was only to take effect from the 1st July, 1881; consequently the authorities, it may be said, have drawn the line rather finely in this matter. Colonel Rivett-Carnac entered the service, in the Bengal Cavalry, in January, 1858; joining the 19th Hussars in May of the same year, and exchanging as Captain to the 11th Hussars in 1872. He is not yet 40 years of age. His war services comprise the Mutiny, the China war, and the Abyssinian expedition.

GENERAL SIR EDWIN B. JOHNSON, K. C. B., C.I.E., late a member of the Council of the Governar-General of India, has been appointed to succeed the late General G. Campbell, C.B., — colonel commandant of Royal Artillery. General Johnson is a distinguished Indian officer, having been awarded a medal with clasp for his services in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46. For his services in the Punjab campaign he was mentioned in despatches, promoted, and awarded a medal with two clasps. In the Indian Mutiny he acted as Assistant-Adjutant-General of Artillery and took part in most of the desperate engagements fought in that campaign. He was made a Companion of the Bath, and awarded a medal with two clasps.

WE hear from Simla that judgment was given on Monday in the Simla sapphire case, Mungal Said versus Mr. Pollard, of Messrs. Symes and Company, gemists. The case was decreed for the plaintiff, ten thousand rupees and costs.

THE long vexed questions connected with the privilege leave of officers serving in departments in which regular vacations are allowed have been made the subject of a new settlement by the Government of India. It is now ordered that as a privilege leave shall not be granted to such officer, but that in case of urgent necessity it may be granted, provided the officer shall during his absence receive only half the salary and allowances ordinarily admissible during privilege leave, and further provided that the privilege leave shall not in any case be combined with vacation. This order, says the *Pioneer*, cannot be regarded as a generous settlement of the difficulties that have arisen, as the departmental vacations do not by any means take the place of privilege leave. They are subject to the serious disadvantage that they cannot be accumulated for the sake of going home, and if privilege leave is to be conceded under any circumstance, it seems gratuitously unfriendly to rule that it shall never be combined with vacation. Of course the reply of Government will be that it is an indecent spectacle for officers to clear out of the country for five months together, drawing full pay at high rates the whole time. Undoubtedly the situation has its embarrassments, from whatever point of view it may be regarded. The officers affected by the present ruling are Uncovenanted Judicial officers, Educational officers, and officers in a High Court.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF BULRAMPORE, K.C.S.I., died at his Allahabad residence on Saturday evening. The remains were at once removed to Triveni, the sacred confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, where the funeral obsequies were performed on Sunday morning. The Ranees arrived from Lucknow two days before His Highness's death, and they were with him to the last. The Maharajah of Bulrampore, says the *Pioneer*, came to Allahabad at the beginning of April to bid farewell to Sir George Couper. On the journey he caught a severe chill. A man of strong constitution, he fought against a serious malady for many weeks, and at times some hopes were entertained that he would recover. In spite, however, of most assiduous care and nursing, his condition gradually became hopeless, and he at last died quietly. The Maharajah of Bulrampore was well known to sportsmen in India, and it is said that he had assisted at the shooting of 800 tigers, his jungles adjoining the Nepal *terai* always affording a sure find for big game. His Highness was thrown from his howdah two years ago by a tiger charging his elephant, and he never completely recovered from the severe shock then sustained. The Maharajah was one of the most highly respected of native princes, a thorough sportsman, and a brave and honourable gentleman, whose many virtues will not soon be forgotten. For his faithfulness and good services rendered during the Mutiny His Highness obtained a grant of a large jaghir from the British Government. He was 65 years of age.

A HANDSOME sword for presentation to Lieutenant-Colonel White, C.B., V.C., of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders, has been made by the Manufacturing Goldsmiths and Silversmiths' Company, London. It is a claymore, but is designed on the pattern of the true Italian claymore, and is in some respects unlike the basket-hilted weapon of later date which goes under that name. The ornamentation is emblematic or directly illustrative of the doings of the recipient. The handle is of fine ivory, cut into spiral flutings, in which gold and silver cords are laid to make the hold more sure. The hilt and guard are of solid silver, heavily gilt. In the centre of the guard is an exact copy of the porch of an Indian temple, within which stands a soldier in the full service costume of the 92nd Highlanders. Two side guards, bearing coats-of-arms in enamel on gold, are hinged so as to lie flat to the side when the sword is worn on dress occasions. The scabbard is of deep-blue velvet, with heavy pierced and chased gold mounts, in the opposite sides of the upper one being placed the jewel of the Bath and the Victoria Cross. The blade, 32 in. in length, is etched in gold and colours, and bears on the obverse the names of battles in which Colonel White fought in Afghanistan, and on the reverse this inscription:—"Presented to George Stuart White, of Whitehall, Brouchshane, lieutenant-colonel the Gordon Highlanders, by his friends in the country of Antrim, in recognition of his gallant services during the Afghan campaign, 1879-80."

O'DONOVAN ROSSA has communicated to the correspondent of the *Standard* an advance proof of a forthcoming article on the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. "The only wonder," he writes, "is that manhood enough is left to dare to execute well-meditated vegeance. The men who struck the blow shall have no word of condemnation" from him. "They dared the peril of doing it"—and so on. The *St. James's Gazette* remarks:—A serious and practical question arises—not now for the first time, it is true, but now for the first time in a form which forces it on the attention of those whom it primarily affects. How long will the American Government tolerate the trade in murder which O'Donovan Rossa and his fellows of greater and less degree affect to follow?

ADDITIONAL importance is lent to the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, the *St. James's Gazette* remarks, by the consideration that it is the first of the kind that has ever occurred in Ireland. It is noteworthy, indeed, that in a country where, to use the expression of a famous Irish Attorney-General, "assassination has long been as familiar as fowling," the life of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, who is commonly held responsible for the conduct of affairs, has never been taken or even attempted before. Lord George Sackville, afterwards Lord George Germaine, the supercilious "Secretary Bashaw" of the Duke of Dorset's second and most unpopular viceroyalty, who divided with Primate Stone the hatred of Irishmen of all classes and creeds, was never touched. Mr. Pelham, who, under timid, vacillating Lord Camden, had to fight the "United Irishmen" single-handed, was only stabbed in the columns of the *Northern Star* or *Freeman's Journal*; while Castlereagh himself, who "turned the Irish Parliament House into a bank-parlour," lived to die by his own hand at North Cray. Perhaps the assassination of Lord Kilwarden (Chief Justice Wolfe) comes nearest to that of the late Chief Secretary in the horror it excited; and it is curious to note that in both cases the assassin obtained from his victim the identification he required. The Chief Justice was driving in the streets of Dublin with his daughter when his carriage was stopped and attacked in Thomas-street. He put his head out of the window and cried out, "It is I, Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench." "You are tue man I want," answered a man closed by, and instantly plunged a pike into his breast. The Whigs of those days, it may be remembered, were quite as much possessed as our present Radicals with the idea of coaxing rebellion into loyalty. When O'Connor, the preacher of assassination, was tried at Maidstone, in 1797, Charles James Fox came forward to swear to his respectability; and Quigley was hanged amid the sobs of the Whitbreads, Howards, and Russells.

Truth says:—"Much discussion has taken place as to whether Lord Frederick or Mr. Burke was the intended victim, or whether the object of the murderers was to kill both. It seems, however, certain that the plan was to slay Lord Frederick alone, and that Mr. Burke was killed because he happened to be with him. Mr. Burke was in a car; so were the murderers. Now, they could not have known that Mr. Burke would have got out of his carriage to walk, and no persons armed alone with knives would dream of following a man in a car with the object of killing him."

THE following particulars have been supplied to the *Birmingham Post* regarding the Duke of Devonshire and his character as an Irish landlord:—The Duke's rent roll in Ireland amounts to about £40,000 per annum, of which a half is spent upon his estate. Although non-resident, it has been the Duke's habit to visit his Lismore estates once a year, generally during the Easter recess, and on such occasions he has always taken great pains to inquire into the condition of his tenantry. Many years ago he constructed a railway through his estates from Fermoy to Lismore, conferring great advantages on his tenantry, at a cost of £300,000; and although the line has never paid, it is still kept working by the Duke. During the last few years another line of railway has been made, mainly through the Duke's instrumentality, running from Lismore to the city of Waterford; and to complete that undertaking the Duke of Devonshire advanced £100,000, and so great an interest did he take in works of such public benefit that on more than one occasion he went personally to inspect the progress of the line with his agent and the engineers. Turning to smaller matters, the Duke has supplied the town of Lismore, consisting of about five or six thousand inhabitants, with a good and pure supply of water at his own cost. He has also within the last few years allocated land and completely fenced and properly fitted up a public fair-ground for Lismore town. Close to his own castle he has built comfortable cottages for old and infirm labourers and tenantry; and there are few objects worthy of being supported, material or social, to which he does not contribute.

MICHAEL DAVITT left Portland Prison about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, May 6, and was received by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Kelly, and Mr. Quilter. Davitt has been interviewed, and has stated that he shall not observe the conditions of the ticket-of-leave.

A PARIS telegram states that an action for breach of promise, damages £5,000, has been commenced against Mr. Biggar, M.P. The Irish member made the acquaintance of the lady plaintiff in Paris; and the proceedings, if they come before the London courts, will be fruitful in piquant details. The lady is the aister of a leading member of the movement of 1848, and the marriage was spoken of as imminent only a few weeks ago.

THE result of the inquiry by the French authorities into the death of the late Mr. W. F. Willoughby, Assistant Paymaster of H. M. S Tamar, whose dead body was found at Fresnan, a station about ten miles on the Boulogne side of Calais, is to the effect that the unfortunate young officer accidentally fell out of the carriage, the guard having omitted to put down the safety latch of the door of the compartment in which he was travelling alone.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., has written the following letter to Mrs. Booth, wife of "General" Booth, of the Salvation Army:—"House of Commons, May 3, 1882.—Dear Madame,—I gave your letter to Sir William Harcourt. He had already given his opinion in the House of Commons, which will be to some extent satisfactory to you. I hope the language of Lord Coleridge and the Home Secretary will have some effect on the foolish and unjust magistrates to whom, in some districts, the administration of the law is unfortunately committed. I suspect that your good work will not suffer materially from the ill-treatment you are meeting with. The people who mob you would, doubtless, have mobbed the Apostles. Your faith and patience will prevail.—I am, with great respect and sympathy, yours sincerely, John Bright."

MR. DARWIN has, it is stated, left an autobiography behind him. There has also been found among his papers a sketch of his father, about equal in length to that of his grandfather which was published some time ago.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING completed his seventieth year on Sunday, May 7, and to commemorate the event some friends of the poet presented him with a set of his works, handsomely bound and enclosed in an oak case emblematically carved.

IT is within my knowledge, says the Roman correspondent of the *Standard*, that Mr. Errington submitted to the Vatican the secret reports on the state of Ireland which were presented by the police to the English Government.

AN odd mischance has befallen the Senate of the United States. The Bible used for swearing in the members of that body has disappeared, and is said to have been stolen. The volume has been in use in the Senate for fifty-three years, it having been first used in the twenty-first Congress. Since that time many famous American statesmen have been sworn in upon it, among others Clayton, Forsyth, Livingston, Webster, Benton, Woodbury, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, and Tyler.

A CURIOUS application arising out of the non-payment of rent in Ireland was made before Vice-Chancellor Hall on May 9. Some time ago the Vice-Chancellor deprived Mr. Barclay Corrie, formerly a paymaster in the Navy, of the custody of his three children—Florence, Caroline, and Yelverton Corrie. They were entrusted to the care of Mrs. Corrie and an aunt and grandmother, who undertook to educate and maintain the children. Mr. Corrie now applied to the court that, pending an application to restore the children to his custody, they should be sent back to their mother. He alleged that Mrs. Corrie's Irish tenants had not paid any rent for eighteen months, and that the children had been sent to school at the expense of the fund for distressed Irish ladies. This, in his opinion, was a breach of the undertaking to maintain the children. The Vice-Chancellor said the whole matter would come before the court in due course. He declined to entertain the present application.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

THE following telegram was received from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India (Simla) yesterday:—

Rain has fallen at a few stations in the Deccan and Berar. The barometer has fallen throughout India, more in the Punjab, the Indus Valley, and the Gangetic plain than in Southern India. The distribution of pressure is characteristic of the monsoon. A slight further fall will probably usher in the rains. The character of winds is similar. Northerly elements have almost disappeared except in the west of the Peninsula, where the winds are variable. On the east coast they are steady from the south; in Bengal S. W. or south; in the Gangetic Valley easterly; in Guzerat, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces averaging W. S. W. The temperature is higher in Northern India, and the skies are free from cloud; but in Eastern Bengal and Assam it is cloudy with rain, and the sea is rough in the Bay. Thunderstorms with moderate rain are reported in the Deccan. Heavier rain has fallen at Cochin and Mercara. There are many indications that the monsoon will not be long deferred.

THE Ceylon papers report that a burst of monsoon weather made itself felt in the coffee districts south of Kandy on the 18th and 19th inst. Somewhat similar weather was experienced in Nuwara Eliya on the same days, and on Friday it reached the Happootella range, and swept along towards Badulla, meeting heavy wind and rain squalls which made their way across the plains from Udu Puselawa to Naminacoolie, so that the monsoon rains may be said to be fairly on in that part of the country.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Tuesday, 30th May, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Karachi	29·658	88·0	W S W	20	0·00
Surat	·744	88·5	S W	20	0·00
Bombay	·771	88·5	W S W	10	0·00
Ratnagiri	·753	88·0	W Fresh.	..	0·00
Karwar	·782	87·0	W Moderate.	..	0·00
Mangalore	·805	84·5	S W	4	0·84
Calicut	·810	86·7	S E	10	0·42
Cochin	·830	84·1	S S E	2	0·10
Masulipatam	·747	91·8	S S W	..	0·00
Madras	·709	90·0	S	10	0·00
Negapatam	·789	89·9	S W	7	0·00

THE BOMBAY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A considerable amount of dissatisfaction exists among the members of this service, some of the causes of which have been publicly discussed; others, mentioned below, have in most cases not attracted much notice. They are—

1. Civil Engineers, as is well known, are paid considerably less in the same appointment than Royal Engineers. This distinction between civil and military men exists in no other service—witness the Police, Survey, Customs. Why is this? Are they of inferior training or class to civilians generally? Not only is this not so, but all Civil Engineers, except a few, numerically less than the digits of one hand, have been trained at great expense in a profession, passed a difficult public examination, and obtained a covenant from the Secretary of State; they are, moreover, of the same class as the members of the petted Civil Service. How is it with uncovenanted members of the services named above? Are they not, as a rule, men without special training for their services, except such as they may acquire in this country? Do they not in some cases enter them as mere boys? Have not many of them hung about until a vacancy occurred somewhere? These are not circumstances they need be ashamed of; but what has the highly trained, covenanted Civil Engineer done to deprive him of advantages similar to those enjoyed by these officers among their military confrères?

2. A Civil Engineer, in common with his military colleagues in the P. W. D., is deprived of acting allowances accruing from what was called "temporary promotion" (now all but non-existent). In all the other services absence of an officer on leave, &c., gives all those below him a step. Thus, we find 5th grade superintendents of police acting in the 3rd grade, and drawing Rs. 200 a month extra. We find the same in the Customs and other departments. Why are engineers, civil and military, deprived of such allowances?

3. All engineers, military and civil, get travelling allowances under a most unsatisfactory system which applies to none of the other services. Their allowances depend, under certain conditions, on the number of days spent in a place, the number of miles travelled in a day, the maintenance or otherwise of carriage for tents, &c., &c. There is a show of watching their every step (as if they were thieves and robbers) by an establishment of clerks in Bombay, who have practically no means of verifying entries in travelling journals; and the moment an engineer enters his head-quarters, whether temporarily or for the monsoon, his allowance, which does not nearly cover the cost of travelling, altogether ceases. How is it with the other services, the gilded Civil Service as well as the Uncovenanted Service proper? In all of them a fixed monthly allowance, varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200, is given all the year round, so that a man recoups himself during the monsoon for his fair weather losses, if he has had any. Is the difference in treatment due to the better pay of officers in the P. W. D.? Let us see in the next paragraph.

4. The accompanying tables show the terms of service and pay drawn by P. W. D. officers (taken at haphazard from the list), and by some officers of the Police and Customs departments. To make the comparison more striking, it may be as well to mention a few cases. Two policemen of 6 and 7 years' service respectively are drawing, as acting 3rd grade superintendents, more pay than a C. E. of 15 years' service, and within Rs. 100 of the maximum pay and allowances of a R. E. of 19 years' service. Policemen of from 3 to 6 years' service draw, as acting 4th grade superintendents, more pay than Civil Engineers of 13 and 14 years' standing. In the Customs an officer of 16 years' service is drawing more pay than a C. E. of 22 years' standing; and even a 3rd class Assistant Collector, who has served 10 years and acts in the 1st class, draws Rs. 33 a month more than the same Civil Engineer. A 4th class Assistant, 7 years in the department and acting 2nd class Assistant, draws within Rs. 25 of the pay of Civil Engineers of 13 and 14 years' standing, and Rs. 75 a month more than two of 11 and 13 years' service. It will be noticed that officers in the Police and Customs draw Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 a month (as acting allowances) more than the pay of their grades; Royal and Civil Engineers being barred of all acting allowances in their own class, *i.e.*, an Executive Engineer of lower grade cannot act in a higher grade.

5. Royal and Civil Engineers get no Sind allowances, which in the police amount to at least Rs. 100 a month.

Two-and-a-half years ago the Public Works establishment was, for economy, reduced, and its officers deprived almost totally of temporary promotions and the consequent acting allowances, which now remain only to Assistant Engineers who act as Executives, to Executives who act as Superintending Engineers, and so on; none being allowed, as pointed out before, in the grades of each class. Economy of this kind, which causes discontent owing to what takes the appearance of glaring injustice, must be false.

RUAT CŒLUM.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Apollo-bunder, evening.
Divine Service, Ch. Church, Byculla, 9-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.
Divine Service, on board the Alexander Yeats, Prince's Dock, 7-30 p.m.
Divine Service, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 8-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 29th:—Kathleen (s), from Cardiff; Clan Ranald (s), Port Natal; Harvest (s), Cardiff. 30th:—Chanda (s), Calcutta; Euphrates (s), Bussorah; Pearl (s), Carwar; Neera (s), Bhownuggur.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 30th: Doer Hill (s), from Amsterdam; Netley Abbey (s), Port Said; Bokhara (s), Trieste; St. Bernard (s), Antwerp; Kate (s), Dunkirk; Punjaub (s), Bussorah; Suitana (s), Havre.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

Quickstep .....Women's Kingdom .....Hare.
Overture .....Jessonda .....Spohr.
Selection .....L'Italiana in Algieri .....Rossini.
Valse .....Immer Heiterer .....Strauss.
Polka .....Rupeki .....Stasny.
Galop .....Chimes .....F. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. R. F. Mathews and Avoca left the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Khedive entered, and the Corinth left, yesterday.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—The office of the Commissioner of Police was yesterday removed from Mazagon to the new premises at Byculla, near the Jewish Synagogue, on the Pareil road.

THEFT.—Gunnoo Luximon was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, the property of his master, Sakulchund Nagurdas. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—James Kelly, a seaman of the steamship Inchmornish, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting one Sneider, a petty officer of that vessel, by throwing a pan containing hot soup on him. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.—Noor Mahomed Abdoola was yesterday convicted by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing Rs. 8-7-6 from the pocket of Amoaram Iswar at the Churney-road railway station that morning. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "RAST GOFTAR" LIBEL CASE.—The charges of defamation, criminal intimidation, and insult so as to provoke a breach of the peace, brought by Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, against Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana, editor of the *Satya Mittra*, were called on for further hearing before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday. Mr. Wilkin, of Messrs. Skipsey and Wilkin, for the defence, asked for a further adjournment, to which Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, consented. The case was accordingly adjourned till 2-30 p. m. on Tuesday, the 13th June next.

ARRIVAL OF A SWAMI OR PRECEPTOR.—We are informed that on Sunday, the 28th instant, His Holiness Shreemut Bhoowanendra Teeruth, with his disciple Shreemut Varadendra Teeruth, the Swami enlightened preceptor of the sect of Vaishnava, arrived here. His Holiness and suite of followers landed at the Byculla station at 8 a.m., where the Vaishnavas, who had congregated in large numbers for His Holiness's reception, formed a procession, and with band and music playing uninterruptedly in the streets, proceeded to the Moordeedhur's Thacoordwar of the Sarasvata Gond Brahmin community on the Breach Candy-road. The sight was imposing. The Swamis stay in Bombay is to be very short, as their Holinesses contemplate proceeding on a pilgrimage to Benares.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th May, 1882, was 2,05,474 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 10,367. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 20th May 1882.	Week ending 21st May 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	86,071	63,666	22,405	..
Amount Rs.	56,714	42,929	13,785	..
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	96,635	85,278	11,357	..
Amount Rs.	30,679	27,300	3,379	..
JAGHEE—				
Weight Mds.	7,105	20,605	..	13,500
Amount Rs.	3,644	12,133	..	8,489
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	..	174	..	174
Amount Rs.	..	450	..	450
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	6,570	7,148	..	578
Amount Rs.	5,031	6,394	..	1,363
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	89,786	89,374	412	..
Amount Rs.	21,717	10,983	10,734	..
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	39,455	74,660	..	35,205
Amount Rs.	16,180	31,074	..	14,894
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	3,481	9,130	..	5,649
Amount Rs.	1,087	5,195	..	3,208
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	2,832	20,168	..	17,336
Amount Rs.	1,972	14,425	..	12,453
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	26,672	725	25,907	..
Amount Rs.	6,144	129	6,015	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	7,393	9,101	..	1,708
Amount Rs.	4,964	5,158	..	194
MOWRA—				
Weight Mds.	38,340	29,886	8,454	..
Amount Rs.	13,126	7,788	5,338	..
GENERAL Goods—				
Weight Mds.	3,37,640	1,26,551	2,11,089	..
Amount Rs.	47,167	56,034	..	8,867
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	7,41,940	5,36,466	2,05,474	..
Amount Rs.	2,09,625	2,19,992	..	10,367

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Capt. Weighell, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the European mails and the following additional passengers:—

FOR LONDON.
Mr. J. Murray. Mr. W. T. Carvett.
FOR BRINDISI.—Lieut.-Col. Smith.
FOR VENICE.—Mr. J. Jefferson.
FOR TRIESTE.—Mr. J. Lurion.

THEFT AT MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO.'S, BYCULLA.

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Akhurally Buxally, a tinman, Oosman Cassum, a hawker, and Pandoo Wittoo, a police ramosee, were charged—prisoner No. 1 with stealing tins of biscuits, bars of carbolic soap, vases, crockery-ware, bottles, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 240-4, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, and prisoner No. 2 with abetment of the theft and dishonestly receiving and assisting in the disposal of the property, knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 3 was also charged with abetment of the theft.

The circumstances of the case are these. It appears that in consequence of certain information received from Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee, who resides on the Bellasis-junction-road, Mr. E. Rammell, of Messrs. Treacher and Co., communicated with the police. Mr. Superintendent McDurmott set a policeman in plain clothes to watch. On Saturday last prisoner No. 2, Oosman Cassum, was observed removing from a dust-bin which stands at the back of Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee's house on the tank-road, and near Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s establishment, sundry tins of biscuits, bars of carbolic soap, a vase, &c. These things were brought there by prisoner No. 1 from Messrs. Treacher's shop. He brought them in a basket covered over with sweepings, emptied them into the dust-bin, and returned to the shop, where he was employed as a tin-smith. Oosman Cassum was arrested by the policeman in plain clothes, and after further inquiries being instituted, other property belonging to Messrs. Treacher and Co. was found in the possession of prisoners No. 1 and 2. Two police ramosees, prisoner No. 3 and another named Ragoo Bagajee, were also arrested on suspicion, and in the house of Ragoo Bagajee there were found two table-cloths, a stone jar, a quantity of currants, and a jar of preserves, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co. Prisoner No. 3 was the police ramosee whose duty it was to examine everything that passed out of the back gate-way of Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shop, and he was on duty at the time when the stolen property was taken out in the basket of sweepings.

Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 admitted the truth of the complaint. They were convicted and sentenced each to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The charge of abetment against the police ramosee prisoner No. 3 could not be established, but he was convicted of neglect or violation of duty as a police officer, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The other police ramosee, Ragoo Bagajee, was convicted of having in his possession sundry articles of the value of Rs. 5-4, the property of Messrs. Treacher and Co., for which he could give no satisfactory account, and was also fined Rs. 100, or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

8-45 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

9-30 a.m.—Litany.
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Lecture.
8-30.—Bible class for young men.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be Divine Service on board the s. s. Alexander Yeats, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this (Wednesday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY LEVEE AT SIMLA.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

ON Wednesday, the 24th May, 1882, the day appointed for the celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, attended by his personal suite, held a levée at Peterhoff, Simla. The following is the list of gentlemen who were present:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

Aitchison, The Hon'ble Sir C, K C S I, C I E.
Buck, Mr. E C.
Barbour, The Hon'ble D.
Barley, The Hon'ble Sir S, K C S I, C I E.
Baring, Major the Hon'ble.
Brownlow, Colonel.
Conway-Gordon, Major.
Cunningham, Surgeon Genl. J. M.
Chapman, Col E F, C B.
Crosthwaite, The Hon'ble C. H. T.
Collen, Capt E. H. H.
Chesney, Col.
Davies, Surg.-Major R W.
Evans, Brig.-Genl C R O.
FitzPatrick, Mr. D,
Grant, Mr C, C S I.
Gott, Major-Genl.
Greaves, Major Genl Sir George, K C M G, C B.
Hope, Mr T C, C S I.
Hunter, The Hon'ble W W, C I E.
Home, Surg-Genl Sir A, K C B, V C.
Horne, Col J C.
Hughes, Lieut-Genl W T, C B.
Haines, Lieut-Genl A D C.
Hogg, Mr F R.
Innes, Col J J McLeod, V C.
Ilbert, Hon'ble C P, C I E.
Lambert, Mr J, C I E.
Lambert, Lieut W, A D C.
Lyall, Mr J B.
Lahore, The Right Revd Bishop of
Leslie, Brig.-Genl G.
Mathew, the Ven'ble Archdeacon.
Mylne, Col W C R.
Molesworth, Mr G L.
Murray, Col R.
Mackenzie, Mr A.
Marston, Brig.-Surg. J A.
Macnabb, Mr J W.
Maisey, Major-Genl F C.
Mason, Lieut. A H.
Mayne, Capt A D C.
Newmarch, Lieut-Col O R.
Oliph

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

An invoice of Trade and Hand Sewing-machines.
12 lbs. of saffrons.
20 cases whisky, 20 cases bar sace, and 20 cases sautern.
1 cases very superior white rum with.
A collection of teak and blackwood furniture.
80 cases matches.
A consignment of American patent madecine consisting of Pepsina Prorsa, Curtis, Hygeana, Freckle Lotion, Pills, machine oil, &c.
A brand new brass double bedstead.
Auction sale of valuable and handsome drawing, dining, dressing and bedroom, French-polished teakwood furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a walnutwood square piano (nearly new) by Schiedmayer and Soehne, sewing machine, table ornaments, pictures, an American cooking stove, &c., the property of C. W. Lovegrave, Esq., at Colaba, No. 106, near Jute Mill.

On the date hereafter to be fixed, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by public auction at the above named premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st May, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the National Spinning and Weaving Company of India, Limited, and on account and risk of Gotumchund Mahakumchund and Jethabhoy Premchund—

36 bales No. 10s each 400 lbs. mule twist.
32 " " 12s " 400 lbs. " "
43 " " 14s " 400 lbs. " "
25 " " 14s " 400 lbs. " "

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL IRON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st June next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by public auction at Forbes Street, Fort, in the godowns of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., on account of the concerned—

ex "Alexander Yeats."

V—1-203—203 kegs damaged iron steel.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE MATERIALS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st June next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the premises—

The materials of house No. 26, Bazar Gate-street, Fort.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd June next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong English-built dog cart with a bay Arab horses and set of harness.
1 handsome fast trotting bay Arab galloway, height 13-3—5 years old, goes well in saddle and harness.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd June next, sale commencing at 1 p.m. (sharp) Bombay time, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at 124, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french-polished household furniture, made to order, best electro-plated wares, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate solid mahogany full-size slate billiard table by Burroughes and Watts, in excellent order, with balls, cues, bronze lamps, &c., complete, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, firstrate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, two handsome fast-trotting Arab horses, one iron grey and one flea-bitten, both go in single and double harness, a handsome strong 4-seated open carriage in very good order, a handsome strong "victoria" in excellent order, nearly new, a handsome strong mail-phaeton, convertible into a waggonette, sets of plated mounted single and double harness, gentleman and lady's side saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of A. Blascheck, Esq. The same comprises rich thin star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electro-plated ware such as a set of dish covers in 2 pieces by "Mappin," cruet frame, buiscuit box broad basket, oblong teatray, round waiter, salt cellars, tea-set in 4 pieces, toast-rack, a set of "fiddle pattern" spoons and forks for 12 persons in mahogany case, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome well-seasoned blackwood and teakwood F. F. plain and carved household furniture, made to order, such as a set of blackwood telescopic dining table in 5 pieces for 12 persons, handsome side-board with marble top, dumb waiter, book-case, Madras pattern drawing and dining room arm and without arm chairs, pier, circular, oval, ripod, monkey, ford, dressing, washing and writing tables, whatnots handsome drawing room cleopatra and conversation couches, easy, folding, and reclining chairs, handsome beatwood American chairs, centre ottoman, hanging and table silver kerosine lamps, a handsome wal nutwood cottage piano by Rose & Co. in excellent order a first rate solid mahogany full size slate billiard table with balls, cues, lamps, &c. complete, by Burolroughes and Watts, in very good order, handsome iron and brass japanned 4 posts bedstead with spring, and hair matteras complete, handsome large size almirah with plate glass mirror, Madras pattern chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horses, dispense articles and cooking utensils, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, plants, &c., &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome strong light 4 seated open carriage in very good order.
1 handsome strong light victoria in very good order.
1 do. do. mail-phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
1 pair of handsome, one flea bitter and one iron grey Arab horses.
Sets of plated mounted single and double harness, ladies and gentleman's saddle, &c. &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m., on the same day.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st May, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a light English-built mail-phaeton and a dogcart, a pair of handsome Arab horses going in double as well as in single harness, a strong riding pony, rich table ornaments, China flower vases, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major R. C. Thorp. The same comprises starcut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, breakfast cane seat chairs, ice pitcher, dish covers, vegetable and hot-water dishes, coffee urn, salver, buiscuit box, toast rack, egg-boiler, tea and coffee service, oister dish, table spoons and forks, dessert and fish knives and forks, reading lamps, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery and handsome french-polished furniture such as drawing-room, dining, pier, side, writing, washband and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy, low and mailer, and Madras-pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, whatnots, screens, glass-door book cases, toilet-stands, book-stand, chiffonier, teapoys, iron bedstead, wardrobe, almyras with mirror glass-doors, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and pier glasses, Brussels and Cambay carpets, table and hanging lamps, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases and jars, figures, pictures, bath and dispenser-room furniture, plants, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 light English-built mail-phaeton.
1 " " dogcart.
1 pair of handsome Arab horses going in double as well as in single harness.
1 strong riding pony.
Sets of double and single harness, gentleman's saddles with bridles, &c.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st June, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Kalbadevi, the stock-in-trade of Jan Mahomed Soleeman. The same comprises glassware, dinner and dessert services, best plated cruet stands, butter posts, hot-water curry dishes, ice pitcher, single and double branched table and chamber candlesticks, sets of table spoons and forks, dish covers, reading lamps, French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as dining room, drawing room, pier, card, writing, side, washband and dressing tables, dining room and drawing room, easy arm and without arm, folding chairs, sofa, reclining and conversation couches, ottomans, chiffoniers, book stands, dumb waiters, side boards, glass door cupboards, chest of drawers, shoe cases, hatstands, almyr, wardrobes, cloth presses, teapoys, flower stands, child's bath, teacaddy, toilet stands, Ladies' writing table, towel horses, screens, cupboards, dressing glasses with and without marble tops, pictures, flower vases, figures, campoots, a large sized English-made ice box, piano stools, iron folding cots, carpets, table and hanging lamps, &c.

The property is now on view.

SALE of PIECE-GOODS at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., in Church Lane, Fort.

On FRIDAY next, the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., in Fort,

A quantity of grey, white, and colored Piece-Goods.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd June, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder, ex s.s. Colaba.

375 Superior first class Moulmein teak squares, about 330 tons.

In small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 26, Middle Colaba, near the Parsee Sanitarium, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China flower-vases, rich table ornaments, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Messrs. W. F. Melvin and F. A. Spencer, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF WRITING PAPER.

On MONDAY, the 5th June, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms ex s.s. Bokhara—

41 cases each 25 reams cream wove writing paper, 12½ by 15½, 6 lbs.
43 cases each 25 reams cream wove writing paper, 13½ by 17½, 8 lbs., in lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 10th June, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Saw Mills at Tank-bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, a fish aquarium with gold fishes, &c., the property of J. Speirs, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st May, 1882.

JOYCE'S
SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ROBERT SCOTT & CO.

Girgaum, Vety. Stables, March 9, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Wares, Piano, Hall Carpets, valuable Pictures, Clock, Vases, Figures, valuable Crotons and Plants in varie y, &c., at No. 34 (Vaipakhadee), Mazagon, opposite to the Police Commissioner's office.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, the property of Mr. G. Kent, consisting of drawing, dining, bed and bath room furniture, comprising of spring-seated sofas, arm and easy chairs, piano, valuable pictures, table ornaments, and vases, pier and dressing tables, side board, chest of drawers, gown press, plated, glass and porcelainware, valuable crotons and plants in variety.

Hand-bills are issued and property on view.

Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell in one lot by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of June, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of Mahomed Mohidin, Mohidin Poolay and Company, the undermentioned five pieces or parcels of leasehold land together with the building standing on a portion thereof and used as tanning factory, assessed under No. 109.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of salt Batty ground or Foras land containing by admeasurement 2559 8-9th square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the salt batty ground of Beeka Coolee, on the south and east by the Batty ground of Madherao Bhasker, and on the west by the Batty ground of Lawrence Coly, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 169 and 170 respectively, situate at Dharavee in the subdistrict of Mandvee.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land situate at Dharavee, without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 1704 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 329, and bounded on the east by the land of Chandoo Mooljee, on the west by the land of Pascoal, on the north by the land of Mahdev Bhasker, and on the south by the land of St. Michael Church.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the south-east side of Dharavee Road in Mahim in the sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring about ninety feet in length from east to west at one end, about one hundred and twenty-five feet at the other end, and about 206 feet and four inches in breadth from north to south at one end, and about one hundred and ninty-two feet and six inches at the other end, and bounded on the east by factory and land of Kattay Syed Mahomed and Company, on the west by the factory erected by Channa Woona Cheena Ali Akbar and Company, on the north by the factory of Heerjee Dharsey and on the south by the land of Madherao Bhaskerjee and Church property, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 149 and 17.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land situate on the south side of the Dharavee Road in Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring about four hundred and two feet in length from north to south at one end, and about four hundred and fifty five feet at the other end, and about sixty feet in breadth from east to west and about thirty-five feet at the other end, and bounded on the east by the land of Antone King, on the west by the land of Sao Minge's Church, on the north by the land of the said Mahadherao Bhaskerjee, and on the south by the land of Mannuel Creeds, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 150 and 153.

AND FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of salt batty ground or Foras land containing 5,700 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the salt batty ground of Chandoo Mooljee Khoja, on the west by the salt batty ground of Lawrence Coly, on the north by the salt batty ground of Megeli Chewar Kinnee, on the south by the salt batty ground of Bhoka Patel, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 328, situated at Dharavee southern side of the Dharavee Road in the subdistrict of Mandvee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneers, or to Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, at his office, No. 27, Meadow-street, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st May, 1882.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....Dollars 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. M. GRIGOR, Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,
"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guirand, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
Jules Camuset's Champagne	,, 40 0	..
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	60 0
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still).....	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.).....	,, 24 0	..
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	..
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYEN		
Laubenheimer.....	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	,, 19 0	,, ..
Steinwein	,, 20 0	..
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Rothcheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	...	,, 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	..
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	..
Latour blanche	,, 30 0	..
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrao Medoc	Rs. 13 0	..
Cru de Barreyre.....	,, 16 0	..
Chateau La Begoroe	,, 22 0	..
Leoville St. Julien	,, 26 0	..
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay.....	Rs. 19 0	..
Chambertin	,, 26 0	..
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac.....	Rs. 22 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's do.	,, 24 0	..
Mr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * stars Cogc. ..	,, 26 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star.....	,, 22 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * stars.....	,, 30 0	..
Fromy & Rogee's * * * stars	,, 32 0	..
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old).....	,, 34 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old).....	,, 34 0	..
BEER.		Per 1 doz pints.
ST. PAULI BEER.....	,, 5 8	,, 4 0
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland).....	,, 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	,, 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	,, 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	,, 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)..	,, 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)..	,, 15 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil	,, 9 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	,, 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decunville's Narrow Guage System. For particulars and prices apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY DIVISION.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE is NOW OPEN at PRINCE'S DOCK in the office of the Superintendent of the Port Trust, at which messages will be received for transmission to any telegraph station in the world.

There are also Telegraph Offices open at Malabar Hill, Byculla, Mambadavie, Mandvie, Colaba and Cotton Green.

Bombay, 29th May, 1882.

FOR SALE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 24 ft. long and 7 ft. 4 in. in diameter, with double flues and mountings complete, by BENJAMIN HICKS.

1 FIVE-TON STEAM CRANE, Taylor's Patent, made to run by steam.
1 THREE-TON STEAM CRANE, by CHAPLIN.
1 CARD-GRINDING MACHINE, by PARR CURTIS.
1 14-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with 8 ft. driving wheel, 12 inches on the face for strap.
Two pairs of 3 ft. 6 in. French Bur Stones by CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH.
1 14-H.P. PORTABLE ENGINE.
1 14-H.P. BOILER with mountings complete.
1 6-H.P. HORIZONTAL ENGINE and BOILER.
1 4-H.P. VERTICAL ENGINE and BOILER.
32 Tons of GALVANIZED PLATES.
14 PLATT'S McCARTHY'S GINS with double knives.
A number of WEAVING LOOMS.

For particulars apply to

T. SUGDEN, Engineer,
Near Sassoon Mill, Tank Bunder, Bombay.

ANDREW USHER & CO.'S EDINBURGH
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.
(Registered Trade Brand.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

Bottled under the supervision of H. M. Customs at Bonded Stores, Edinburgh.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY .....Rs. 22 CASH.
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY (*Special Reserve*) ...Rs. 25 CASH.

THE above is only Registered Brand of GLENLIVET WHISKY being offered to the Public in India. Traders and Consumers are respectfully cautioned against other Brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

FOR SALE, WHOLESALE, BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY;
Also at the godowns of
BOLTON & CO., BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

No 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS.

DRESS SHIRTS.
Finest quality, perfect fit ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
WHITE SHIRTS.
Double sewn and durable... ... ...per ½ doz. Rs. 22.
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Latest patterns from Paris ...per ½ doz. Rs. 30.
FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS.
Cool, absorbing, and durable.
The very best goods ... ...Rs. 9 each.
OXFORD CLOTH & ZEPHYR SHIRTS.
Best quality procurable ... ...Rs. 5-8 each.
PURE SILK SHIRTS.
A great luxury ... ...Rs. 12-8 each.
SLEEPING SUITS.
Ready made or to order, All materials.

All shirts are cut, and the workmanship superintended by an experienced English Cutter.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

THORPE AND CO.

BEG to announce the arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING MANUFACTURED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA, and warranted not to stick.

In ordering Chest Measure and Height are required.

	Rs.	as
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each.	8	8
Drab Vulcanized Inverness Capes, best quality, all sizes	... 15	8
Caps to match the above, Rs. 3-8; Leggings, per pair	... 4	0
Stout Drab Twill Vulcanized Coats, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment, all sizes	... 13	8
Cap of same material, Rs. 3-8; Leggings	... 4	8
Olive Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article.	28	0
Leggings to match	... 10	8
Double Twilled Black Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, all sizes	... 36	0
60-inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	... 6	8
Ground Sheets, made from the above, each	... 24	0
Ground Sheets, Drab Twill, Vulcanized, each	... 12	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, 8 ribs	... 10	8
Best Twill Silk Umbrellas, extra quality, 12 ribs	... 15	8
Ladies' Umbrellas, Twill Silk, best quality	Rs. 10-8 to 13	8
Best Black Alpaca Umbrellas	,, 6-8 and 7	8
Regulation Valises, thoroughly Waterproof, invaluable to Travelling.	28	0

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS,
BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

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2nd. To declare a Dividend.
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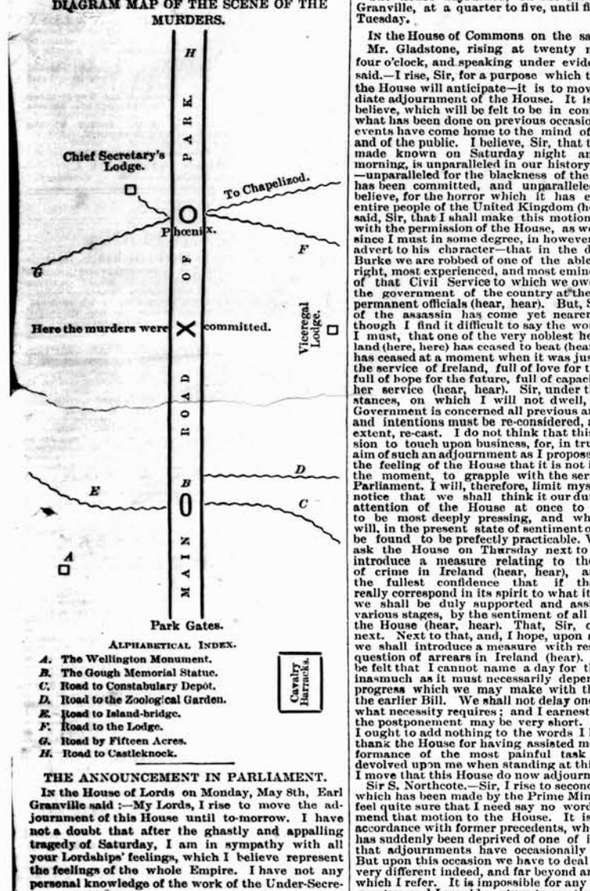
DIAGRAM MAP OF THE SCENE OF THE MURDERS.



THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords on Monday, May 8th, Earl Granville said:—My Lords, I rise to move the adjournment of this House until to-morrow. I have not a doubt that after the ghastly and appalling tragedy of Saturday, I am in sympathy with all your Lordships' feelings, which I believe represent the feelings of the whole Empire. I have not any personal knowledge of the work of the Under-Secretary, but I believe there are noble Lords on both sides of this House who are well aware of how distinguished a man was the late Permanent Civil Servant of this country, placed in a position of great difficulty (hear, hear). My Lords, I have known intimately for many years Lord Frederick Cavendish, and I have never known a higher or a finer nature. He was absolutely without personal vanity, without any love of display; but his great ability, his knowledge, and his industry, only required a difficult position in order to show the metal of which he was made. He was reluctant to leave the office which he filled so well, but, like a true soldier, he obeyed, without one moment's hesitation, the call of duty to a place which laid upon him enormous difficulties. He has suffered a miserable death, but one glorious to himself, dying [illegible] that death has left a noble woman desolate, and may we all join in her most courageous prayer at this moment, that God may influence the result of this fearful crime in a manner contrary to the hopes and expectations of its perpetrators, and that it may result in the eventual good of Ireland. I have nothing more to say, my Lords. It would be perfectly incongruous in me to touch on any political subject (hear, hear). You will allow me to state one matter of fact. Your Lordships are aware that some days ago I announced that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose to parliament three measures, one with regard to strengthening the administration of justice and the security of private rights in Ireland, one affecting arrears, and another affecting what are called the Bright Clauses. Her Majesty's Government adhere to that intention. After very careful consideration by a Committee of the Cabinet and by the Cabinet, a Bill for the first of these objects was drafted before the end of last week. It still requires some little consideration as to some of its details; but it is hoped that the Government will be able to ask the House of Commons next Thursday to give a leading to that Bill.

The Marquess of Salisbury.—My Lords, I have only to tender to the noble Earl on behalf of my friends behind me our hearty concurrence in the course which he has proposed, and the expression of our deep grief and sympathy and indignation at this horrible crime. I agree with the noble Earl that this is not the occasion for any political observations; I have, in fact, no doubt that the course which he has taken to-night is only the prelude to stern and vigorous action. But now at this moment what we have to do is to mark by this tribute our respect and reverence for the memory, and our grief at the fate of one who, if ever a statesman did, deserved the expression of those sentiments at the hands of those who worked with him (hear, hear). He belongs to a family greatly esteemed and respected in this country, and he himself, by his blameless qualities, by his endearing personal characteristics, had won the love and the honour of all who knew him. His loss will be deeply mourned. What else may come of it, or what we shall do, another day and another opportunity will disclose. At the present moment we merely concur with the noble Lord in this step as a fitting tribute to the memory and the qualities of those whom we have lost. As to the mode of our deep sense of the terrible import and character of this event, and as a mode of offering our respectful sympathy with those who have been so deeply afflicted (hear, hear).

Earl Cowper.—It was not my intention to have detained your Lordships, but while fully concurring with the worthy tribute which has been paid to the loss which has been sustained in Lord F. Cavendish, who was well known in both Houses of Parliament, I wish to say one word with regard to Mr. Burke (hear, hear), with whom I have been in constant daily intercourse for the last two years. I feel that in him the country has sustained an irreparable loss. This moment is not the time when we can afford in Ireland to lose such a man. He had all the thorough integrity of character and that honourable uprightness of mind which, I am happy to say, is not rare among our permanent officials. He had also other qualities which, neither among the permanent officials or among other class, are so common. He had an extraordinary quickness and decision of judgment, joined with soundness, a breadth of sympathy with all classes, joined with a fixed idea of the necessity of preserving authority. He had these and many other qualities which, as I have said, will cause his loss to be irreparable, and which made him a most valuable counsellor in these [illegible] times (hear, hear).

The Duke of Marlborough.—My Lords, I should not be expressing my own feelings on the present occasion if I were not to trouble your Lordships with a few words in corroboration of the touching sentiments which have been so eloquently expressed by the noble Earl who has just sat down. I allude to that most industrious and valuable public servant whose loss, I may say, is almost irreparable to Ireland, namely, Mr. Burke. I had the great advantage during the three years of my official residence in Ireland of being in constant and daily communication with him. I had, I may say, not only the advantage but the privilege of carrying a great part of my official duties from his vast stores of experience. I can, therefore, most fully endorse what has fallen from the noble Earl opposite. I know of no public servant who more brightly or more honourably reflected in himself those great qualities which are so conspicuous in the permanent officials of Ireland, whose depth of knowledge, experience, calmness of judgment, and whose power of decision equalled those of Mr. Burke. If he had not been in the merely official capacity which he occupied, no doubt he would have risen to one of the highest posts of eminence from his administrative ability. Ireland has suffered a great loss by the death of that gentleman. I have the honour and the pleasure of reflecting on his friendship. There was one very trying period during which I had the advantage of Mr. Burke's assistance, namely, in the semi-famine winter of 1879-80. Due to Mr. Burke to say that he foresaw the calamity which was threatening Ireland. By his experience and knowledge of the country, and by what had taken place before, he foresaw the probability that there would be a scarcity of potatoes during the winter. He advised me, and through him I was enabled to take those necessary steps of forewarning the Government to which I had the honour to belong, of what was likely to occur. Those anticipations were amply verified, and the precautions he took on that occasion, and induced me to take which were ably seconded and carried out by the Beaconsfield Administration, were the means of preventing a vast amount of want and distress in that country.

Lord Carlingford.—My Lords, I am sure you will forgive me if I add a few words of tribute to the memory of that one of the many martyrs to public duty, who is the least known to the greater number of your Lordships—I mean Mr. Burke. It so happened that at one time he was my private secretary, and it was very much from my recommendations he was appointed to that office which he has a long honourably and admirably filled. The character of Mr. Burke and his conduct have been subjected to attacks of late from certain quarters, but if any have represented him in the discharge of his difficult duties as a man of arbitrary or tyrannical sentiments, as I believe has been the case, I can only say that the malignity of such representations are only equalled by the absolute ignorance of the character of that noble public servant (hear, hear).

The house adjourned, on the Motion of Earl Granville, at a quarter to five, until five o'clock on Tuesday.

IN the House of Commons on the same date,

Mr. Gladstone, rising at twenty minutes past four o'clock, and speaking under evident emotion, said.—I rise, Sir, for a purpose which the feeling of the House will anticipate—it is to move the immediate adjournment of the House. It is a course, I believe, which will be felt to be in conformity with what has been done on previous occasions when sad events have come home to the mind of Parliament and of the public. I believe, Sir, that this occasion, made known on Saturday night and yesterday morning, is unparalleled in our history (hear, hear) —unparalleled for the blackness of the crime which has been committed, and unparalleled, as I fully believe, for the horror which it has excited in the entire people of the United Kingdom (hear). Having said, Sir, that I shall make this motion, I will say, with the permission of the House, as well as I can—since I must in some degree, in however few words, advert to his character—that in the death of Mr. Burke we are robbed of one of the ablest, most upright, most experienced, and most eminent members of that Civil Service to which we owe so much in the government of the country at the hands of its permanent officials (hear, hear). But, Sir, the hand of the assassin has come yet nearer home; and, though I find it difficult to say the word, yet say it I must, that one of the very noblest hearts in England (here, here) has ceased to beat (hear, hear); and has ceased at a moment when it was just devoted to the service of Ireland, full of love for that country, full of hope for the future, full of capacity to render her service (hear, hear). Sir, under these circumstances, on which I will not dwell, so far as the Government is concerned all previous arrangements and intentions must be re-considered, and, to some extent, re-cast. I do not think that this is the occasion to touch upon business, for, in truth, the very aim of such an adjournment as I propose is to justify the feeling of the House that it is not in a state, at the moment, to grapple with the serious cares of Parliament. I will, therefore, limit myself to giving notice that we shall think it our duty to ask the attention of the House at once to what is felt to be most deeply pressing, and what I believe will, in the present state of sentiment of the House, be found to be prefectly practicable. We intend to ask the House on Thursday next to permit us to introduce a measure relating to the repression of crime in Ireland (hear, hear), and we have the fullest confidence that if that measure really correspond in its spirit to what it ought to be we shall be duly supported and assisted, in its various stages, by the sentiment of all quarters of the House (hear, hear). That, Sir, on Thursday next. Next to that, and, I hope, upon an early day, we shall introduce a measure with respect to the question of arrears in Ireland (hear). But it will be felt that I ought on a day for this purpose, inasmuch as it must necessarily depend upon the progress which we may make with the stages of the earlier Bill. We shall not delay one day beyond what necessity requires, and I express my hope that the postponement may be very short. Sir, I think I ought to add nothing to the words I have said. I thank the House for having assisted me in the performance of the most painful task which has ever devolved upon me when standing at this table, and I move that this House do now adjourn (hear, hear).

Sir S. Northcote.—Sir, I rise to second the motion which has been made by the Prime Minister, and I feel quite sure that I need say no words to recommend that motion to the House. It is, indeed, in accordance with former precedents, when the House has suddenly been deprived of one of its members, that adjournments have occasionally been moved. But upon this occasion we have to deal with a case very different indeed, and far beyond any of those to which I refer. It is impossible for any man in this country, and I would venture to say throughout the civilised world, to refrain from sharing in the feelings of horror with which we have been thrilled by the news which has reached us; and certainly for us who were in this House, who have had for so many years the privilege of knowing and valuing and esteeming him whom we have lost (hear, hear), it is but a sad and a melancholy duty to pay every respect to his memory. Sir, I do not know that I can add—I would be hasty indeed if I were to attempt to add—anything to what has been said by the Prime Minister as to the value of the lives which have been lost. As to Mr. Burke, those of us who have known him at all in official life are able to speak of his high conscientiousness and of the great industry and ability with which he discharged the difficult duties of his post (hear, hear); and I am quite sure everyone must feel that in Mr. Burke the Administration, and the Administration of the country, have lost in him a servant of the highest value (hear, hear). With regard to the noble Lord who has been taken from us, [illegible] of the services he has rendered into any room with him but must have appreciated his high character, his great amiability, and the promise which [illegible] and more than promise—of usefulness to [illegible] (hear, hear). Sir, I trust that the House will [illegible] to the motion which has been made—not [illegible] or showing in the least degree that this [illegible] which has been dealt has caused difficulty or embarrassment to the Government of the country, but feeling convinced that the Government have, even under this heavy blow, at once taken upon them, as they were bound to do, the preparation of the proper remedies to be applied to the state of things which exists (hear, here), and assuring the Government, as we do, of the hearty co-operation of those who sit in this part of the House—I would say on the part of the whole House—in such measures as may appear to be necessary for the maintenance and preservation of peace in the country (hear, hear). I beg, Sir, to second the motion.

Mr. Parnell, whose rising was received with cries of Order, Order, from the Ministerial side, and general cheers from other parts of the House, and some hisses, said.—I wish to express, on behalf of my hon. friends, and on my own behalf, and I believe on the part of every Irishman, in[illegible]whatever part of the world he may be, our most unqualified detestation of the horrible crime which has been committed in Ireland (hear, hear). I cannot advert to the steps which the Government propose to take. I do not deny that it may be impossible for the Government to meet the situation, and that they feel themselves compelled to take steps in the direction which the Prime Minister has indicated. I wish to express my belief that this crime has been committed by men who have absolutely detest the cause with which I have been associated (Home-rule cheers), and who have devised that crime and carried it out as the deadliest blow in their power against our hopes and the new course on which the Government has taken.

Mr. Forster, who spoke from the end of the second bench behind Ministers, and who was received with cheers from all parts of the House, said:—I am sure the House will believe me when I say that it is with no intention of making any remarks on the cause of this crime, or of giving any description of the lessons which should be drawn from it, that I am induced to say a word on this occasion. It is merely to say that I think some personal tribute is especially due from me. I knew and respected Lord Frederick Cavendish, and I knew his worth, his wonderful integrity, his great courage, his unselfishness. I was more aware than many members of this House of those qualities, because I have been brought more in contact with him. I was more aware of his possession to an extraordinary extent of a sound judgment, and when I heard of his appointment I said it was the best appointment that could be made, on account of his patriotism, his unswerving integrity, and especially his powers of judgment. There are other members who knew him better than I did, but there is no member present at this moment who does not know how well and I hope, Sir, the House will allow me to say a word or two about him. I have had intimate relations with him under difficult circumstances for over two years, and in a very short time indeed I found out what manner of man he was. I believe the country and the Queen have never had a more faithful, upright, more true, honourable and unselfish servant. His industry and his devotion to his duty was something more than is scarcely ever known. For more than two years he took but a fortnight's holiday; from day to day he plodded on from morning till night with work which to him was most distasteful, with the silent and dignified reticence which belonged to him, uncomplainingly and resignedly, without acknowledgment and without praise, and we all thought he was safe from such a visitation as this. To give an idea of what sort of man he was, of his silence, and dignified endurance and power of doing his duty without looking for any reward, I will state that not many months ago I wrote and told him that I considered he was entitled to some additional emolument. He said he was satisfied with the respect of those who worked with him and the confidence of those who were above him, and he entirely forbade me from asking him to accept any reward (cheers). I must say one other word. I never yet met with a man who was so much without prejudice, or who was so completely and absolutely fair and determined to do justice to all classes, and that in a country where it is sometimes difficult to be done. I may say I should think, though they may not all know it, that the poor tenant farmer has never lost a truer friend than in that Galway landlord, who treated his own tenants well and who always stood up for the tenants in a place where they sometimes think they are forgotten. Over and over again he has pointed out to me, in the interest of the tenants, cases of hardship on the part of the landlord, and of all men I have met or have heard or read of in Ireland he was the most ready to denounce injustice. The right hon. gentleman who has just sat down has referred to the heavy loss which has been sustained in the public service by the sad death of Mr. Burke. Sir, it was my privilege to be associated with him for a period of about the same duration as the right hon. gentleman in official connection. In politics and religion Mr. Burke held views widely differing from my own, but I think it only due to his memory to say that I firmly believe he never unnecessarily allowed his political convictions or his religious opinions to prevent him from rendering his conscientious assistance to any one who, like myself, differed on those points from him, any more than to the right hon. gentleman himself, or to others with whom he might be in harmony. But though I have referred to this difference in politics and religion, I do not wish it for one moment to be thought that these differences obtruded themselves into the official relations of Mr. Burke. A more genial friend or more loyal colleague neither I nor any other member of this House ever possessed, and I should not feel justified if on an occasion like the present, I did not bear my humble testimony to the great worth of that public servant, and the irreparable loss which her Majesty and the country have sustained.

The Motion for the adjournment of the House was then put and unanimously agreed to, at twenty minutes to five o'clock, and the crowded House slowly dispersed.

THE INQUEST.

At the inquest on Monday, the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Johnson, Q. C., M. P.) was present to offer the coroner any assistance he might stand in need of.

Mr. Steel, superintendent of the messengers at the Castle, gave evidence as to identity. He saw Lord Frederick leave the Castle about half-past five, and received some instructions from him. He saw Mr. Burke at the ceremonial during the day, and did not see him leave the Castle. He was told Mr. Burke left about 10 minutes after Lord Frederick Cavendish.

Nicholas Brabazon, a carowner and driver, said he was on the Parkgate-street stand on Saturday evening about half-past six o'clock. He saw Mr. Burke, the late Under-Secretary, just after seven o'clock. He was on foot, and hired him, but said nothing, as they all knew were he wanted to go—namely, to the Under-Secretary's lodge. He had driven him many a time. He drove towards the Lodge along the main road, passing the Gough monument. He had passed the turning to the Viceregal lodge by about 14 yards, when they came up to a gentleman on the footpath on the left side of the road, the same side as Mr. Burke was sitting on the car. Mr Burke hailed the gentleman, stopped the car, paid witness, and jumped down, proceeding along the road with the gentleman. They walked side by side, and he believed arm in arm. As he turned his car round and drove he saw no car or vehicle of any kind between him and the Phœnix.

Mr. Patrick Maguire said that on Saturday evening he was out with a friend on tricycles. The friend was Mr. Foley. They entered the park by the Zoological gardens a little after seven o'clock, and turned up the main road towards the Phœnix monument. They passed several people on foot, and then they came up to two gentlemen who were walking in the footpath in conversation. They proceeded onwards to the Phœnix column, and then returned along the main road in the direction of the Gough statue. He took particular notice of the gentlemen, who seemed to watch the machines with interest; but he did not know them. On returning they came across the body of a gentleman lying in the road in a pool of blood, and a second body on the footpath close by. He recognised them as the same gentlemen they had passed six or seven minutes previously going up the road. The bodies were lying about 30 feet apart. He had since ascertained who they were. Mr. Foley was rather behind witness when he made the discovery, and he shouted to him to come quickly, as murder was being done in that place, and asked him to remain and give what assistance he could, whilst he went on and gave the alarm and obtained help. He saw two constabulary men near the Gough statue, and called to them, telling them of the occurrence, and went on to the park gate. He also gave the alarm to others, who went to the scene, including a third constabulary man and a metropolitan policeman. When witness also returned to the scene, Mr. Foley remained there all the time, and the bodies were at once removed to Steevens' hospital. He saw nothing to attract his attention after he passed the deceased gentlemen going up the road until he discovered their bodies, as described, on his return.

Samuel Watson Jacob said he was in Phœnix Park, near the Viceregal grounds, on Saturday evening, along about 10 minutes past seven o'clock. He was coming down towards the gate leading to the town. He had a good view towards the main road, and saw a group of persons, who attracted his attention. He thought they were wrestling, and that they were on the path by the side of the road. He watched them most of the time, and saw two of them fall. If these were any interested there falling, it was very slight. He walked towards the spot, and saw a car going on slowly towards the Phœnix, in front of the scuffle. It was after the two men fell that he noticed the car, and then he saw either three or four of the group run towards the car, one of them having remained and struck both the men upon the ground. He was not close enough to see any weapon, and thought at the time the blow was struck with the hand. The car driver then made off, the driver on the car, which proceeded in the direction of Chapelizod.

Mr. Thomas Foley, who was with Mr. Maguire, generally corroborated that gentleman's evidence. He, however, added that on turning from the Phœnix monument he saw a car, which was being driven rapidly, turn into the road leading to Chapelizod. He could not say whether men or women were on the car. He could not identify the car—so knew it was a hack car. He also saw that it had a red panel.

Dr. Thomas Ingles, resident surgeon of Steevens' hospital, said the bodies were brought there at eight o'clock on Saturday evening. He at first thought that there was a slight fluttering of the pulse of Mr. Burke, but he was inclined now to believe that this was the case, and that his first opinion was formed under momentary excitement. He assisted at the post-mortem examination of the bodies.

Dr. Porter, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, said that he made a post-mortem examination of the bodies at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, assisted by several medical men. He first examined the body of Mr. Burke, and found [illegible] clothing cut in several places, and the clothing and [illegible] covered several wounds. There was a deep and long wound on the front and sides of his neck, and another about half-an-inch above the nipple of his left breast. He noticed a wound on the left side of the cartilage of the second rib on the left side, and another on the breastbone. Having further described the wounds, he said death must have been instantaneous. He continued: We then examined the remains of Lord Frederick Cavendish, and found his clothing cut in several places. There was a deep transverse cut on the middle of his left forearm. That wound cut through his muscles, and fractured one of the bones of the forearm. The edges of the bone was sliced off, as if done by a sharp instrument. It must have been a highly-tempered weapon to cut the bone. I then found a deep wound in his right armpit. That passed up to the shoulder-joint—particularly to the axillary vein—but did not open the point. I then found a slight abrasion over the cheekbone, and a wound on the right side of the collarbone; and I further found a wound over the left cartilage of the second rib, on the left side. On the back was a deep angular wound over the right shoulder that penetrated to the upper part of the shoulder-blade to the bone, a deep wound on the outer edge of the inferior angle of the right scapula, damaging the bone, and a wound over the centre of the back of his neck injuring the sixth or vital vetebræ of the neck. Death must have been instantaneous in this case also. It is extraordinary indeed that the wounds in each case were nearly all the same size, and the clean edges were also remarkable. The weapon must have been very clean and well-tempered, as it cut through woollen cloth with the exception of one in the arm, which appeared to be a gash. There was an abrasion on the right knee, as if he had fallen. I should say from the wound in Lord Frederick's armpit that there had been a struggle.

Dr. Edward Hamilton deposed: I am one of the surgeons of this hospital, and I made the examination with Mr. Porter, assisted by two other gentlemen. I completely concur with the evidence he has given. I have had, however, in addition opportunities on several occasions of discussing with him, both officially and in a private capacity, questions connected with the administration of Ireland, and I am bound to say that I have not met with a man of clearer intelligence or of finer judgment, and I am bound to say that I have not met with a man of clearer intelligence or of finer judgment, and I am bound to say that I have not met with a man of the most large, generous, and liberal description. It may be interesting to you to hear, and I am sure I commit no breach of confidence in stating the fact, that it is written in my own knowledge that the late Lord Frederick Cavendish spent the short holiday which the adjournment of the House at Easter afforded him, not in seeking pleasure or relaxation; but in this city laboriously investigating many different Irish questions, preparing himself for the debates which seemed then to be impending, and that at a time when no circumstances indicated that he would be officially connected with the country."

FUNERAL OF MR. BURKE.

On Tuesday, May 9, the remains of the late lamented Under-Secretary, Mr. Burke, were interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Glasnevin. The funeral was of a private character, large crowds assembled along the three miles of route leading from the viceregal lodge to the cemetery; and the greatest respect was at every point paid. The procession was formed by members of the Royal Irish constabulary, who were stationed every few yards along the road. The cortege consisted simply of a hearse bearing the remains and two mourning coaches, the first of which conveyed the chief mourners, Lieut.-Colonel Burke and Mr. Augustus Burke, the brothers of the deceased. A mounted escort of the Royal Irish constabulary accompanied the procession, and the second coach contained the private secretary and other officials of the late Lord-Lieutenant. The coffin was of polished oak, with brass mountings, and bore the simple inscription:—"Thos. H. Burke, born May 25, 1829; died May 6, 1882." The ceremony was simple in the extreme, and was only marked by the respect and reverence which was shown by all who witnessed it.

THE SEARCH FOR THE MURDERERS.

A DUBLIN correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on May 9th. This afternoon a parade of all cars in Dublin with red panels and bay horses was held in the private police-yard behind Dublin Castle, but those who had seen the car with the assassins were unable to say that any of those paraded before them was the vehicle wanted. A boy employed in a distillery at Chapelizod stated to a detective that he saw the car entering the Park, that he took particular notice of it, that he observed the driving number; but when confronted by the inspector of police he declared that he was unable to give any such detailed information. The story of the draymen about meeting a car at full gallop near Chapelizod led to investigations which proved that the car in question was engaged by three Scotchmen and one Englishman, who had joined together for an excursion.

Perhaps the most important step yet taken by the authorities is that of dragging the Liffey. This afternoon twelve coastguardsmen were brought from the Dublin station to the Castle and furnished with grapnels for dragging the river from Chapelizod along the beach which skirts the popular resort known as the Strawberry Beds. At this point the Liffey is close to the main road; the water is very black and deep, and it is even suggested that the car and horse could have been driven in to the river here and sunk without attracting public attention. The police, however, do not entertain any hope of a satisfactory result from the dragging operation. The theory now adopted by the police is that the car on which the men were seated turned neither to the right nor to the left when it emerged from the Park, but drove straight through the village of Chapelizod across the bridge which spans the Liffey, along the road to Inchicore, and back by the much frequented thoroughfare into the city. Attention is, therefore, being directed with increased vigour to the districts of Dublin where such men would be more likely to find a hiding-place.

I have just ascertained that the car on which the murderers escaped has been further traced upon its actual route. When the vehicle containing the assassins escaped by the Chapelizodgate, it proceeded to the village. A carman who was washing his car there was nearly knocked down by the vehicle. He remonstrated with the occupants, who were quite close to him. He has given a very elaborate description of the men, of the car, and of the horse. He states that he would have no difficulty in identifying any of them. The car crossed the Chapelizod Bridge, turned back towards Inchicore, where it came into collision with a bread cart, the driver of which has also given the police information, which is considered to be the most important that has yet transpired.

There is a perfect chain of evidence now showing that the car returned from Inchicore, and then turned up Richmond-hill, going towards Dolphins's Barn. It appears to have been lost sight of after that. It would have been easy to have turned off from Richmond-hill road to the Circular, and thus get back to Dublin without attracting notice.

AN IMPORTANT CLUE.

AT the hour fixed for the funeral of Lord Frederick Cavendish on May 11, many of the shops in Dublin were closed, flags were at half-mast, and mourning was generally worn. The special correspondent of the *Times* says these signs of mourning were genuine enough, "but what is wanted and craved for now and night is the arrest of the assassins. For once the police and the public are pulling together. Strange to say, they have both arrived at the same opinion—that the murderers are not strangers, in other words, Irish-Americans, and that they are in hiding in the city itself. This, of course, leads to the further conclusion that there are several, perhaps a whole Riband Lodge, in the secret. The highest hopes, therefore, are entertained that the great reward will induce a member of the fraternity to reveal the assassins. The scene, of the murder continues to be visited by vast crowds of persons, who linger about the spot. The police are in no way allowed to interfere with the free movements of the populace. In this there may be more than meets the public eye. It may be mentioned, however, that small parties of mounted and armed constabulary are scattered in such a way as to command fully, not only the scene of the murder, but the Viceregal Park and the apparent y unguarded little avenue directly facing which, on the road, the assassins performed their work in full view of Lord Spencer. Much has been made of the nature of the ground where the murders were committed. The road is quite or almost level with the greensward, no doubt, but after all the Viceregal Park is deep in the Phœnix, and the trees standing in front looks lonely and rather neglected. Escape for the assassins in the open country was out of the question, and there need to be no hesitation in accepting the theory that they returned to Dublin by some unknown, yet convenient access to the city. It was hoped by the authorities that the owner would before now have voluntarily come forward, but he has made no sign, and the only conclusion it was possible to draw was that before many hours are over they will have drawn the net completely over the assassins. If they succeed, there will be joy-bells ringing in Dublin before the week is out."

The police have traced the car with the four assassins to the centre of the city, where they got off. They have also ascertained that a cab accompanied the car to the scene of the murder. They believe that it conveyed four men belonging to Dublin, who went to point out the victims by a signal and see the murder carried out, after which they got into the cab and drove back to town. Detectives have visited all the hotels and lodging-houses, and the descriptions of the men who stopped in them on Friday and Saturday. The police have obtained a more correct description of the driver of the car on which the murderers were, and are keeping a close watch on the movements of suspected persons. They have also ascertained that a butchers' knife, having a strong handle and a blade eight inches long, sharpened for about three inches, was bought on Saturday shortly after one o'clock. In the hands of a strong man it would be quite capable of inflicting any of the wounds which were found upon the victims. Some London detectives are assisting the Dublin police in their inquiries.

The dragging of the River Liffey, in the neighbourhood of Chapelizod was continued yesterday, in the hope that the weapons with which the crime was committed might be found; but the search has been so far fruitless.—*Globe*, May 12.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW CHIEF SECRETARY IN DUBLIN.

The *Daily News*' Dublin correspondent telegraphed on May 11th:—The Countess Spencer and Mr. G. Trevelyan arrived in Dublin this morning from England by the mail steamer Leinster came alongside the Carlisle Pier a few minutes before half-past seven o'clock. While the mail bags were being got ashore the Countess and Mr. Trevelyan landed, and were respectfully received by a large crowd. The chief mourner—the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Harrington, Lord Edward Cavendish, Colonel Cavendish, Admiral Egerton, Major Lyttleton, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Granville all on foot. Following the latter arrived the carriages of the whole of the members of Parliament who had arrived by the special train, a large number of deputations from all parts of the country bringing up the rear. The public were kept back with great difficulty, and the number; but when confronted by the inspector of police he declared that he was unable to give any such detailed information. The story of the draymen about meeting a car at full gallop near Chapelizod led to investigations which proved that the car in question was engaged by three Scotchmen and one Englishman, who had joined together for an excursion.

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FUNERAL OF LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH.

THE remains of Lord Frederick Cavendish were buried on May 11, in the village churchyard at Edensor. The church during the morning had been decorated with rare flowers. Over the chancel arch was a large cross formed with wall-moss and yew as a foundation, upon which were azaleas, forget-me-nots, and spirea blossoms. The ledge of the chancel window, as well as the ledges of the sedilia and pews, were covered with wall-moss, and beautifully formed crosses of rare flowers lying upon them. The pillars in the nave were trimmed with American bamboo, the pulpit was also trimmed at the base, and a grey marble font was also covered completely with beautiful flowers. The only inscription put up was, "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord," which was in white letters on a black ground.

A special service was held at nine o'clock in the private chapel at Chatsworth House, where the remains of Lord Frederick Cavendish had been placed. The Duke of Devonshire and all his family were present. Members of the household were over the sides of the chapel, while the family surrounded the coffin in the centre. The Rev. Mr. Talbot, a kinsman of the deceased, read the impressive prayers assigned to such occasions, and the church bell tolled during the service.

A special train with the members of Parliament and other specially invited guests arrived at Rowsley a few minutes after one o'clock. There was an immense number of carriages waiting, but the arrangements were not adequate to convey all the passengers to the house and many returned to the station after depositing their first load. Among those who travelled from London on the special train were Mr. Villiers-Stuart, of Dromana, Mr. John Holms, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Col. Stanley, Sir Thomas Acland, Lord Kensington, Mr. Cotes, Mr. Stansfeld, Serjeant Simon, Sir Ughtred Kay Shuttleworth, Mr. George Howard, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. W. H. James, Dr. Lyons, Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Hussey Vivian, Mr. Anderson, Sir Henry James, Mr. H. W. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Fawcett, the Speakers, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and Lord Granville. At one o'clock, Lord Carlingford (representing the Queen), Col. Kingscote (representing the Prince of Wales), Col. the Honourable W. Colville (representing the Duke of Edinburgh), Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Forster, the Lord Advocate, Mr. Mappin, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Firth, Lord Granville, Sir John Ramsden, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Leeman, Mr. Holland, Mr. Childers, Lord Northbrook, Lord Cowper, and others, including a number of the Treasury officials and heads of departments. Altogether about 250 members of Parliament were present, and among them were several [illegible] Ireland. [illegible] minutes to two the hearse, drawn by four black horses, arrived at Chatsworth, and the tenants to whom the duty had been assigned entered the house and carried out the coffin. The hearse then proceeded over the bridge, a large number of pedestrians following on foot. The funeral *cortège* was then formed. Two carriages in which were the ladies of the family of the deceased followed the hearse, and immediately after came the chief mourner—the Duke of Devonshire. Lord Harrington, Lord Edward Cavendish, Colonel Cavendish, Admiral Egerton, Major Lyttleton, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord Granville all on foot. Following the latter were the carriages of the whole of the members of Parliament who had arrived by the special train, a large number of deputations from all parts of the country bringing up the rear. The public were kept back with great difficulty, and the several thousands were present and good order was preserved throughout by the efforts of the police under Captain Pary, Chief Constable of Derbyshire. On arrival at the gates of the church-yard a large number of the Duke of Devonshire's tenants, including representatives from his Irish estates, took their places in front of the hearse. The remains were carried into the church by tenants, and the service, which was performed by the Bishop of the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh entered, followed by several members of Parliament. The capacity of the church, however, being very limited, a large number of those attending the procession were unable to enter. The service was of the usual character, the principal part being taken by the Rev. E. Talbot, of Keble College. Oxford, other clergymen assisting. At the conclusion of the Dead March in "Saul" was played, and the grave, which the public were able to view from an elevated position, the hymn "Brief life is here our portion" was sung. The scene at the grave was touching in the extreme, many of those present being much affected.

At a meeting of magistrates of the county and city of Dublin, on May 11th, at which over 200 magistrates were present, Lord Monck, Lord Lieutenant of the County, who presided said, referring to Lord Frederick Cavendish:—I had opportunities on several occasions of discussing with him, both officially and in a private capacity, questions connected with the administration of Ireland, and I am bound to say that I have not met with a man of clearer intelligence or of finer judgment, and that views in reference to Ireland were of the most large, generous, and liberal description. It may be interesting to you to hear, and I am sure I commit no breach of confidence in stating the fact, that it is written in my own knowledge that the late Lord Frederick Cavendish spent the short holiday which the adjournment of the House at Easter afforded him, not in seeking pleasure or relaxation; but in this city laboriously investigating many different Irish questions, preparing himself for the debates which seemed then to be impending, and that at a time when no circumstances indicated that he would be officially connected with the country."

COERCION AND CONCILIATION.

THE *Times* publishes the following letter from Miss Anna Parnell.—Considerable differences of opinion have been expressed as to the precise work of the new Government policy in Ireland popularly known as the policy of "conciliation." One class of politicians object to it on the ground that it will not "conciliate." Others, perhaps, assist contending parties in coming to a conclusion on the subject and in appreciating the force of the objection just quoted if I explain shortly what the policy of conciliation actually is, for on this point the most hazy ideas seem to prevail in England. On Wednesday Mr. Forster resigned, and on Thursday Lord Cowper left Ireland, thus inaugurating the reign of conciliation. On Friday a group of children were shot down in the streets of Ballina like mad dogs. Mr. Forster's resignation, and Lord Cowper's and Spencer has been reserved the distinction of butchering children, so that in one salient feature of Radical-Liberal government in Ireland we see that, at least in one single instance, the new Government has made a change that seems likely to be permanent. It will accomplish the desired effect of overcoming the perverse ingratitude of the Irish people I will not stop to consider. But in other respects there has been no change.

Mr. Forster was in Ireland he treated himself to the sight of evictions in Clare. It was cold and stormy; but Mr. Forster was warmly clad, and was enabled thoroughly to bear the sufferings of others not so well provided as himself against the elements. A short time afterwards he made a new law whereby it became a crime to erect a shelter for the persons whose eviction from their homes he had superintended. This law has since been carried out by force. In King's county whole families are living in barns and even in less hospitable dwelling-places, without fire, and the erection of shelter for them is prevented by force. Policemen, who are merely fulfilling their contract with their employers, are sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour. In Clare the families whom Mr. Forster saw turned out on the roads are living in lanes and caves, or finding shelter at night in hovels already overcrowded beyond the bounds required by health and decency. Here Mr. Clifford Lloyd has simplified matters by putting all the able-bodied male population in prison, so that there is actually no person left to erect a shelter for these families. In Limerick there are, to my knowledge, between 50 and 60 families homeless, all attempts to provide any kind of shelter being prevented by force and the workmen employed sent to prison. That is to say, 300 people in one county alone liable to death by cold, hardship, and exposure, it being illegal to help them. We find no parallel for this procedure in history; nothing like it has ever been done, even in Ireland, before. There is only one character in all fiction to whom we can look for a likeness to Mr. Forster in the doings I have described, and that is Legree. It is true, Legree himself did not more dread and gone than Mr. Forster now, but the outrages on humanity first invented by him are not dead and gone. Whatever the differences between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster were, they clearly had no connection with the peculiar barbarities which have made both these men so hated in Ireland, for these barbarities have been practised since Lord Spencer's accession to power, only with increased vigour. This is a fact susceptible of direct proof, which provides a certain degree of humane treatment for its victims is to be given up and the form of imprisonment without trial, which insures the grossest cruelty and greatest hardship, is substituted. Landlords are in the balance of their unjust demands paid by public money, while they are enabled to extort the last farthing from their tenants, literally on pain of death.

This is conciliation. If there are any who are surprised that the assassin's arm is not idle because of it they must forget that there is such a thing as human nature among Irishmen.

AMERICAN OPINION.

A REUTER'S telegram from Boston, May 10th, states:—An immense meeting of Irishmen was held here yesterday in Faneuil Hall, to express indignation at the murder of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Res

to the whole of the United Kingdom. At first sight it would appear that these provisions of the measure are intended to apply to the former country alone; and if this is the case it is certainly a matter which demands further and very serious consideration. It is true that the primary purpose of the alien clauses of the Bill is to prevent the continuance of conspiracy and the commission of outrage by foreigners in Ireland. But it may well be asked whether the probable effect of turning the mischief from one island will not be to drive it into the other. It is notorious that some of the best known as well as the most favoured schemes of the American-Irish conspirators have reference rather to Great Britain than to Ireland; and both in England and Scotland we have already felt the result of their machinations on several occasions. Unless, therefore, means are placed at the command of Government for excluding foreigners at their discretion from both islands, it may happen that the ruffians who have hitherto restricted their operations in the main to Ireland will simply change the scene of them and transfer them to Great Britain. It may be, indeed, that the ordinary resources of the law are equal to dealing with them in Great Britain as matters stand. But, at all events, it is a question which should not be disregarded either by Ministers or Parliament.

RUMOURED FENIAN PLOT.

SOME of the London correspondents of provincial papers publish rumours of a new Fenian plot, of which information is said to have reached the Home Secretary. According to this story, if the murderers of Phœnix Park are caught, the war will be removed to London, and a blow will be struck which will go even beyond the horror occasioned by the murder of the Chief Secretary.

The *Daily News* hears that Mr. Parnell has been placed under the special protection of the police.

The *Times* states that there is no foundation for the statement sent by its Dublin correspondent yesterday that Chief Justice Morris had been warned that he was to be the next victim, and that he had removed his family in consequence to England. Chief Justice Morris took his family to London to attend the Queen's Drawing-room.

SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND IRISH WORKGIRLS.

SOME time ago Mr. Stanway, Government contractor for military clothing, Newcastle-under-Lyme, engaged a number of Limerick girls who had been accustomed to the work, and in consequence much animosity has sprung up between them and the English workgirls. The ill-feeling culminated in a series of riots, and on May 11 one of the Irish girls was charged with unlawfully wounding one of the English, but the evidence being contradictory the prisoner was discharged. Last night from four to five hundred English girls and women waited for the Irish as they left work; but the authorities, fearing serious consequences, told off police to escort the Irish workpeople to their lodgings.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

A REUTER'S telegram, dated Cairo, May 10, to the London papers states:—

The situation is regarded as serious. Mahmoud Pasha, the Premier, and Mustapha Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, are expected to withdraw from the Cabinet, and an attempt will probably be made to impose Arabi Pasha upon the Khedive, as President of the Council of Ministers. The Cabinet are reported to have decided upon convoking an extra session of the Chamber of Notables, in order to obtain from them the deposition of the Khedive

In diplomatic circles it is stated that several of the Consuls General have telegraphed to their Governments to send an ironclad to Alexandria.

It is rumoured that the Egyptian Ministry refuse to recognise the Khedive's decree, confirming the sentence of the Court-martial on the Circassian officers to one of simple exile, because it allows them to retain their rank and receive half-pay.

The Khedive again sided with the Consuls of the Powers last night, and informed them that Mahmoud Pasha, the President of the Council of Ministers, had insisted upon the modification of the decree commuting the sentences of the Court-martial. His Highness added that Mahmoud Pasha at the same time used insulting language in regard to the interference of the foreign Consuls, and uttered threats against the Europeans residents and European population generally. The British and French Consuls General thereupon proceeded to Mahmoud Pasha, who, however, contradicted the Khedive's statements in all respects. The Consuls Ministers had merely requested in respectful terms a modification of the Khedive's Decree. The President of the Council also denied having used insulting language, and stated to the Consuls that he was about to resign.

CAIRO, May 10, Evening.

Egypt is in a state of revolution. The Ministry, violating the Organic Law, have summoned the Chamber of Notables over the head of the Khedive. There is no question as to the hostile difference which has arisen between them and Mehemet Tewfik Pasha; but it is considered that the deposition of the latter may be regarded as virtually achieved in favour of the Government under Arabi Pasha, unless immediate intervention takes place.

The Diplomatic Agents of Germany, Austria and Italy have strict instructions to abstain from intervention.

The Egyptian Ministers have given the Consuls General formal assurances that there is no danger threatening the lives or property of the European residents, but they declare that in case of Turkish intervention they are resolved to defend the country.

MAY 10, Midnight.

The Ministers have promised the Foreign Representatives that the Khedive's person shall be held sacred. His Highness to-night declared, in the course of a private conversation, that he would on no account give way at any cost. He relied upon the material support of England and France by the advice of whose Representatives he had signed yesterday's Decree.

Up to the present all has been quiet. The Ministry have communicated to the Khedive, through the medium of a subordinate official, that they have summoned the Chamber of Notables.

The second edition of *The Times* of May 12th contained the following telegram from Egypt:—

ALEXANDRIA, May 12.

The extraordinary session of the Parliament opens at Cairo on Sunday. The Delegates are being pressed to sign a petition for the abdication of the Khedive and the nomination of Abbas Pasha, his son, with the President of the Ministry as Regent, and Arabi Pasha as Governor, as Abbas Pasha is only seven years old.

Tewfik Pasha refuses all communication with the Ministers, who have violated their own Constitution in convoking Parliament without the sanction of the Khedive. In fact, the Khedive and his Ministers are in opposite camps.

There is great alarm among the European community, and many families are having Cairo. It cannot be too clearly stated that the danger of the situation lies in the total disbelief of the military party in any active European interference, and some action is most necessary to remove that notion. Much is being done to maintain the enthusiasm of the Egyptian army, and there is great activity at all the forts and posts along the northern coast.

Popular feeling is now entirely with the Khedive, whose firm conduct is universally approved.

A LATER telegram, despatched on Thursday, states:—Relations are now suspended between the Khedive and the Egyptian Ministry. The latter repudiate his Highness's authority, and make no secret of their intentions. There is no longer any question of the resignation of Mahmoud Pasha, the Premier, and Mustapha Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The momentary irritation between Cairo and Constantinople caused by the Khedive's refusal to forward to Constantinople the documents submitted to the court-martial has completely disappeared. The Khedive has received a private despatch from the Sultan, in which the latter praises his Highness's conduct, and declares that no apprehension need be felt, as the Porte will immediately act in concert with the Powers.

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Wednesday night, said:—

A Council of Ministers was held to-day from nine o'clock to six uninterruptedly. At four o'clock the Council was visited by the Consuls of France, England, Germany, and Austria, who asked what decision had been come to, and whether the Ministers could guarantee order. They replied that they could, and also the person of the Khedive and the Khedivial throne. The Ministers and the Khedive are at daggers-drawn. The President refuses to hold communication with the Khedive. This morning Arabi Pasha openly declared that he saw no necessity to maintain the family of Mehemet Ali on the throne; that the present Khedive had failed to keep his engagements; and that his deposition would effect an economy of £300,000 a year. Great excitement prevails; but, the long-expected crisis having arrived, the solution is now inevitable.

It is officially announced that the false prophet who recently defeated the Egyptian troops, and subsequently marched against Khartoum, at the head of 8,000 men, has been killed, and that his followers have been dispersed by the Egyptians.

A SPECIAL telegram from Berlin in the *St. James's Gazette* of the 12th May states:—The Eastern Powers of Europe have resolved to leave to England and France the initiative in the primary measures to be taken for upholding peace and order in Egypt, but intend to support the action of the Western Powers by the despatch of war-vessels to Egyptian waters. The Austrian navy, being near to the scenes of possible disturbances, and Austria being, moreover, formidably represented in the Adriatic, will undertake the protection not only of its own subjects, but of those of Germany.

THE PORTE AND EGYPT.

A TELEGRAM from the *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent, dated May 8, states:—"Egyptian affairs continue to absorb a great deal of public attention here. Arabi Pasha, who at the outset declared himself to be the humble servant of the Porte, in order to secure the assistance and favours of the Sultan for his own ends, has now thrown off all disguise, and it is plainly seen at the Yildiz Kiosk that he is aiming at independence. His first step towards the attainment of that object is to rid himself of what remains of the Ottoman element in Egypt. The Sultan, it is believed, is disposed to maintain Tewfik Pasha on the Viceregal throne for some time longer at least; but in order to be prepared for all eventualities, the Sultan is looking round for a suitable successor, and so far there can be little doubt that his choice has alighted upon Halim Pasha. This Prince, it is stated, is prepared, in return for the Viceregal dignity, to promise complete obidience to the will of the Sultan, to allow the incorporation of Egypt with the Turkish Empire, and to forego all the privileges which have been accorded to the Egyptian Khedives by successive firmans. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at if the full support of the Government of this country is given to a Prince who would thus facilitate the realisation of the Sultan's favourite project of regaining a firm hold on this rich province. The views of the Great Powers on this question have, however, to be taken into consideration, and it does not appear that they are at all disposed to countenance a Turkish military occupation of Egypt, although it is believed the majority of them would not be adverse to the nomination of Prince Halim, provided the *status quo* is maintained at Cairo, and that the special privileges extended to Egypt remain intact."

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT ABOUT EGYPT.

IN the House of Commons, on May 11, Sir H. D. Wolff asked what steps had been taken for the protection of British interests in Egypt.

Mr. A. Bartlett asked whether in view of the disturbed condition of Egypt her Majesty's Government will not invite the Sultan, who is the Sovereign, to assist in checking the revolution in that country. (Oh, oh.)

Sir S. Northcote.—I intended also to ask if the Government can give any information with regard to the news mentioned in the papers as to what the present condition of Egypt is and what is the policy of her Majesty's Government. (Opposition cheers).

Sir C. Dilke.—It is quite impossible for me to make this evening any statement on the subject of policy, but during the present day since the immediately threatening aspect of affairs has arisen in Egypt that state of affairs has been the subject of frequent communications between the English and French Governments, especially with regard to measures for the security of life and property, which is the immediate and pressing question.

Sir H. D. Wolff asked whether, under the urgent circumstances that seemed to surround the Egyptian question, her Majesty's Government could not without reference to any other Power have taken measures to protect the life and property of British subjects in Egypt. (Hear, hear.)

Sir C. Dilke said the French Government was quite as prepared as ourselves, and there would be no loss of time in the communications between the two Governments.

Sir H. D. Wolff.—Has nothing been done? (Cries of "Order.")

Sir S. Northcote—I will put a question to-morrow.

Sir H. D. Wolff.—I wish to ask whether nothing has yet been done. ("Oh, oh," and Opposition cheers.) I respectfully insist upon an answer. If an answer is not given—

The Speaker.—The hon. gentleman is entitled to put a question, but as to insisting upon an answer—

Sir H. D. Wolff.—Then, Sir, I shall be compelled to conclude with a motion. ("Oh, oh.") What I understand at the present moment—("Oh, oh," and "Order.") No amount of clamour will prevent my going on. ("Oh, oh.") I most respectfully ask whether any steps have been taken to protect life and property in Egypt.

Sir C. Dilke.—"I have already stated that the protection of life and property was the most pressing matter in connection with the state of Egypt, and had engaged the immediate attention of her Majesty's Government and the French Government. I think hon. gentleman can read perfectly well between the lines of that statement; and I may add that we have received up to the present time no request from Sir E. Mallet to send any assistance.

Mr. A. Bartlett asked whether communication had been held with any other Government or only with the French.

Sir C. Dilke.—The other Powers, including the Porte, have been informed of the steps taken on this subject.

M. DE FREYCINET ON THE EGYPTIAN SITUATION.

IN the French Chamber on May 11, M. de Freycinet, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, referred to the crisis in Egypt. In the course of his remarks, he said:—"It is certain that we have an unusual situation to deal with—a Ministry in rebellion against the Chief of the State. My first care has been to place myself in communication with England, without whom we are not accustomed to act in the Egyptian question. This agreement has hitherto borne the most satisfactory results. Immediately after the morning's telegrams, I telegraphed to our ambassador in London, and I am awaiting his reply in order to see what direction our policy must take amid the incidents which seem likely to occur. The direction of our policy I may briefly indicate. Two things have preoccupied us. The first is to reserve to France the justly privileged situation she has in Egypt, the preponderating influence arising from her work in Egypt, of every kind, for a century back, and from the presence of a French colony which worthily upholds in that country the flag of our nation. Yes, the presence of that colony, composed of French men, women, and children from which we are determined not to swerve. Our aim is to maintain the independence of Egypt, as established by the Firmans obtained by the European Powers. We should not suffer any infringement of that independence, nor allow Egypt, in the crisis less independent than at present, to lose that which constitutes that independence. Egypt is subject to the Porte for the choice of the Sovereign whenever the succession deviates from the regular order. Her army cannot exceed a certain figure; she cannot have ironclads, nor conclude treaties of peace or war; but beyond these limits and once the line is complete, and she is free in her administrative, financial, and economic action. This is the independence we mean to respect, and as far as may depend on us we shall insist that it be respected; we shall employ, if it will be above all that which has hitherto succeeded—viz., the concert with England. That agreement has always been complete, and on our side, and also, I believe, on that of England there is a sincere desire for its continuance. If it were broken, the general line of our policy would be jeopardised. Our history, traditions, and dignity bind us to stand firm to the general lines I have indicated. We shall not evade the European concert. When events in Egypt assume an importance which may affect the European concert, we think that concert ought to decide. It would be, in fact, impossible for us to undertake to determine such a question apart from that concert. We are, therefore, disposed to come to an understanding with Europe on the Egyptian question, as we have done on Oriental questions. Do not be uneasy about the consequences of such a European intervention. The European Powers unanimously admit that the situation of France and England is the preponderating one in Egypt. They make no secret of it, and they will take into difficulty in leaving to them the direction of an Egyptian policy. It is, therefore, a settled thing that it is the opinion of England and France which must be taken; and far from seeing a complication in this final consultation of Europe, we shall put her from it strength to face all contingencies. What are those contingencies? It would be imprudent for a Minister of Foreign Affairs even to hint at them. There are words that must not be uttered aloud. When one intends to carry out a policy he does not forward it by using language calculated to trench on the *amour propre* of the Powers with which he has to deal. He forwards it by acts of a resolute character, but which do not infringe on the dignity of others. I think the Chamber has understood me that we are in community of ideas with it. We feel what the country desires. We know what our duties are, and you may be certain that our acts will be up to the level of events. We accept the responsibility beforehand."

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"Lord Chief Justice's Chambers, Pall-Mall, London, E.C., Dec. 20, 1876.

"My dear Arthur,—By this morning's post I have received notice to settle up the interest due at Smith's, pawnbrokers, for the Clinton diamonds, the surplus interest upon the same being £489 17s. Where am I to get the money from to save the family diamonds from the auctioneers' hands is really more than I can tell. I have been down and had an interview with A.E., whom you saw on Tuesday; he has given me an order on Glen and Company for £200; that is all he can do in the present period. I have in hand belonging to Beaconsfield about £190, which I will, or, I might add, I have solicited the use of, in April, 1877."

The letter went on to say that perhaps a friend would lend £40, as, if the money "could not be raised with reasonable rate of interest, I must give exorbitant, for those diamonds dare not be lost; they are heirlooms; they are pledged for £8,000."

The letter concluded thus:—

"Believe me, I am, my dear boy, your friend, yes, "to the last, to the very last!

"J. C. COLERIDGE, Lord Chief Justice."

"If you could but get a few pounds it would materially help. You see what a deal I have to pay; the interest on diamonds must be paid on December 28; then the seven day's grace will expire."

I received in 1877 a document purporting to be a bond. This document was as follows:—

"Crown Court, London, October 4, 1877.

"We, the Lords of Crown, recommend that you do pay to one Edward Beynon, of Selly Oak, Birmingham, the sum of £500 as compensation, which sum we hold ourselves ready to pay on, before, or after the 31st November, 1877, as well as all monies due to the said Mr. Beynon. Given under our hands and sealed by us severally, this fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

LORD COLERIDGE, LUSH, Justice of Peace, SIR JOHN BENNETT, FREDERICK EARL LANESBOROUGH.

"By order of the Crown. God save the Queen."

Fearneaux also showed me a proclamation of the Queen, dated May, 1876. This was a very long document, headed "Proclamation," commencing—

"Know ye all men, citizens and courtiers, that it is my most gracious will and pleasure free and absolute pardon be accorded to one known in the peerage of Great Britain as Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, hitherto to be known on and after September twenty-fifth as Danvers Butler Danvers, twenty-seventh Earl of Lanesborough. Upon and ever after September twenty-fifth day instant next the said Danvers Butler Danvers, twenty-seventh Earl of Lanesborough, to hold his own, absolute without power of jurisdiction, the monies, stocks, shares on mortgages, and virtue in the several banks, his horseflesh, carriages, dress, carelessness and ease of the Regis, Dorset, Loughborough, Leicestershire, Bellinbot in Ireland, and eight Great Stanhope-street in this metropolis and other buildings as aforesaid; and I do hereby call upon all my subjects to take us notice from which we are determined not to swerve. Our aim is to maintain the independence of Egypt, as established by the Firmans obtained by the European Powers. We should not suffer any infringement of that independence, nor allow Egypt, in the crisis less independent than at present, to lose that which constitutes that independence. Egypt is subject to the Porte for the choice of the Sovereign whenever the succession deviates from the regular order. Her army cannot exceed a certain figure; she cannot have ironclads, nor conclude treaties of peace or war; but beyond these limits and once the line is complete, and she is free in her administrative, financial, and economic action. This is the independence we mean to respect, and as far as may depend on us we shall insist that it be respected; we shall employ, if it will be above all that which has hitherto succeeded—viz., the concert with England. That agreement has always been complete, and on our side, and also, I believe, on that of England there is a sincere desire for its continuance. If it were broken, the general line of our